

سكدا و الأهل

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Established 1887

Australia	12.5	Kenya	2.5
Belgium	20.0	Lebanon	2.5
Denmark	3.50	Luxembourg	2.5
France	40.0	Netherlands	1.50
Germany	22.0	Norway	3.0
Finland	2.50	Portugal	2.0
Greece	1.50	Spain	4.0
Great Britain	20.0	Sweden	2.0
India	1.0	Switzerland	1.0
Iran	30.0	Turkey	2.0
Italy	40.0	U.S. Military	2.0
Japan	1.50	Venezuela	1.0

## From Progress-1 Robot

### Salyut-6 Crew Refuels In Orbit for First Time

MOSCOW, Feb. 2 (UPI).—The two Soyuz-26 cosmonauts today refueled the jet and rocket engines of their Salyut-6 space laboratory.

Cosmonaut Yuri Romanenko and Georgi Grechko had been preparing for the transfer of the highly volatile fuel for the last 10 days since a robot supply capsule, Progress-1, docked with Salyut.

The Soviet news agency Tass said, "According to telemetric information and reports from the cosmonauts, the Salyut-6 refueling program has been completely carried out."

### New Piece Of Satellite Is Located

Radiation Is 10 Times That of Other Debris

EDMONTON, Alberta, Feb. 2 (UPI).—U.S. and Canadian scientists have found a fragment of the nuclear-powered satellite which is emitting 10 times the radiation of other debris, a Canadian defense spokesman said today.

The fragment, measuring 10 inches by 3 inches by half an inch, was recovered yesterday near Fort St. James, a weather station in Canada's Northwest Territories.

The fragment was found at the radiation level of the debris, which was 200 times as high as the normal level of 10 to 20 millirems an hour found in other debris, which experts said posed little hazard to human life.

A lethal dose is about 500 millirems. All the debris so far recovered from the spy satellite, which carried a nuclear-powered reactor, has been found in uninhabited regions.

The newly discovered fragment has been cordoned off. It is about 14 miles from Fort St. James, which is situated on the shore of Great Slave Lake.

Debris Flown South

The 10-day search for debris from the satellite failed to find any traces of the potentially lethal reactor, carried by the satellite. Some of the debris recovered earlier was flown on northern Canada to Edmonton yesterday in lead-lined boxes under tight security for analysis by U.S. and Canadian scientists.

The scientists hope to find out how much of the satellite survived re-entry and whether parts of the reactor might be buried in the ice or on the soil. The satellite was carrying 110 pounds of potentially lethal enriched uranium fuel the small reactor.

### NASA Sees Even Chance to Keep Skylab in Orbit for Future Use

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (UPI).—The space agency said today there is an even chance that Skylab will be able to save the Skylab space station from uncontrolled disintegration in earth's atmosphere late in 1979.

A spokesman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said that, contrary to some reports, there is no concern that the 84-ton, 118-foot assembly will return this year.

"The situation with Skylab is that it could come down in late 1979 or 1980 or thereafter," said Robert Alter, an engineer specializing in plans for the shuttle-Skylab mission.

Skylab, abandoned in 1974 after separately supporting three three-man crews in space for a total of 24 weeks, is in orbit 250 miles high.

Scientists expect increased solar radiation activity in the coming year or two to accelerate Skylab's descent. NASA has been planning for more than a year to try to send Skylab into a higher orbit. The plan now is to send two astronauts up on the space shuttle's third test flight in October, 1979.

The astronauts would guide a radio-controlled rocket unit to a docking with Skylab to push it into a higher orbit where it would stay for years. If it is too low to do that, the ship would be maneuvered to re-enter the earth's atmosphere over a remote ocean area.

"We have a 50-50 chance of getting up to time to do the docking," said William O'Donnell, senior NASA public affairs officer.

The space agency also is considering an attempt to try to activate small control rockets aboard Skylab to put the craft into a slow tumble, reducing the atmospheric drag.

On the assumption that Skylab's orbit can be raised, two aerospace companies are looking at ways it could be put to use as an orbiting platform supplied by shuttle flights.

### Answers Critics in Speech

### Carter, on TV, Says Canal Pacts Aid Security

By Ierence Smith

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (NYT).—President Carter appealed directly to the U.S. people last night to support the ratification of the proposed Panama Canal treaties, which he described as the "highest national interest of the United States."

Addressing a national television audience from a chair beside a fire in the White House library, Mr. Carter offered a point-by-point rebuttal of the main objections raised by critics of the treaties.

Ratification, he contended, would strengthen the nation's security interests and its trade opportunities and "demonstrate that as a large and powerful nation we are able to deal fairly and honorably with a proud but smaller sovereign nation."

The signing of the draft treaties in September, Mr. Carter said, resulted in "a new sense of mutual trust and respect for America" among Latin American countries.

Disappointment Seen

"If the treaties should be rejected, this would be lost, and disappointment and despair among our good neighbors and traditional friends would be severe," he said.

Recalling that Theodore Roosevelt was president when the United States built the canal, Mr. Carter said that if Roosevelt were alive today he would endorse the treaties "because he could see the decision as one by which we are demonstrating the kind of great power we wish to be."

The President, in a 23-minute address, recounted the history of the building of the canal and the 14 years of negotiation under two Democratic presidents and two Republican presidents, that led to the treaties.

Throughout the negotiations, Mr. Carter said, the United States was determined that "our national security interests would be protected, that the canal would always be open, neutral and available to ships of all nations; that in times of need or emergency our ships would have the right to... priority passage through the canal; and that our military forces would have the permanent right to defend the canal."

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Students from the National University in Managua, Nicaragua, line the fence around their campus as they face national guardsmen who earlier had hurled tear gas at them.

### As National Strike Goes On

### Protests Increase in Nicaragua

By Alan Riding

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 2 (NYT).—Despite government assertions that a 10-day-old national strike is beginning to collapse, the protest movement against President Anastasio Somoza seemed to gain momentum yesterday as popular support grew.

Although the strike was called jointly by labor and business leaders last week, the private sector had until now taken the initiative by shutting shops, offices and factories. But some businessmen who wanted to resume operations yesterday could not because their employees refused to work.

In the country's hospitals, resident doctors went on strike last week. Yesterday, the Federation of Health Workers ordered nurses and other personnel off their jobs, although emergency services continued.

Opponents of the government also have stepped up their propaganda activities in four districts of the capital. Several independent radio reporters, who were taken off the air by the government, have begun broadcasting news about the strike through loudspeakers from slum-area churches. A faction of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, a leftist guerrilla organization, also distributed pamphlets yesterday urging workers to join the strike.

The increased public participation in the movement to force Gen. Somoza's resignation has brought fears of violence. Although soldiers are already patrolling Managua, Gen. Somoza announced that troop reinforcements had been sent there and to Leon, where large anti-government demonstrations have been held daily this week.

'Like Civil War'

In Matagalpa, 70 miles north of here, at least two persons were killed and many injured Tuesday in battles between protesters and national guardsmen. "It was like a civil war," a doctor said. "The protesters set up barricades, spread broken bottles on the streets and burned tires, often shouting slogans against the government. The trouble began in the morning and the shooting went on all afternoon."

The strike was called on Jan. 23 to get the government to investigate more thoroughly the murder of an opposition newspaper publisher-editor, Pedro Joaquín Chamorro, three weeks ago. The campaign for "justice and democracy" spread to include the demand for Gen. Somoza's resignation. He has said that he will not step down until his six-year term ends in 1981.

### Soares Gives Austerity Plan To Parliament, Calls for Unity

LISBON, Feb. 2 (AP).—Premier Mario Soares, appealing for national reconciliation, gave parliament today a 300-page legislative program based on the austerity that he said is needed to save democracy.

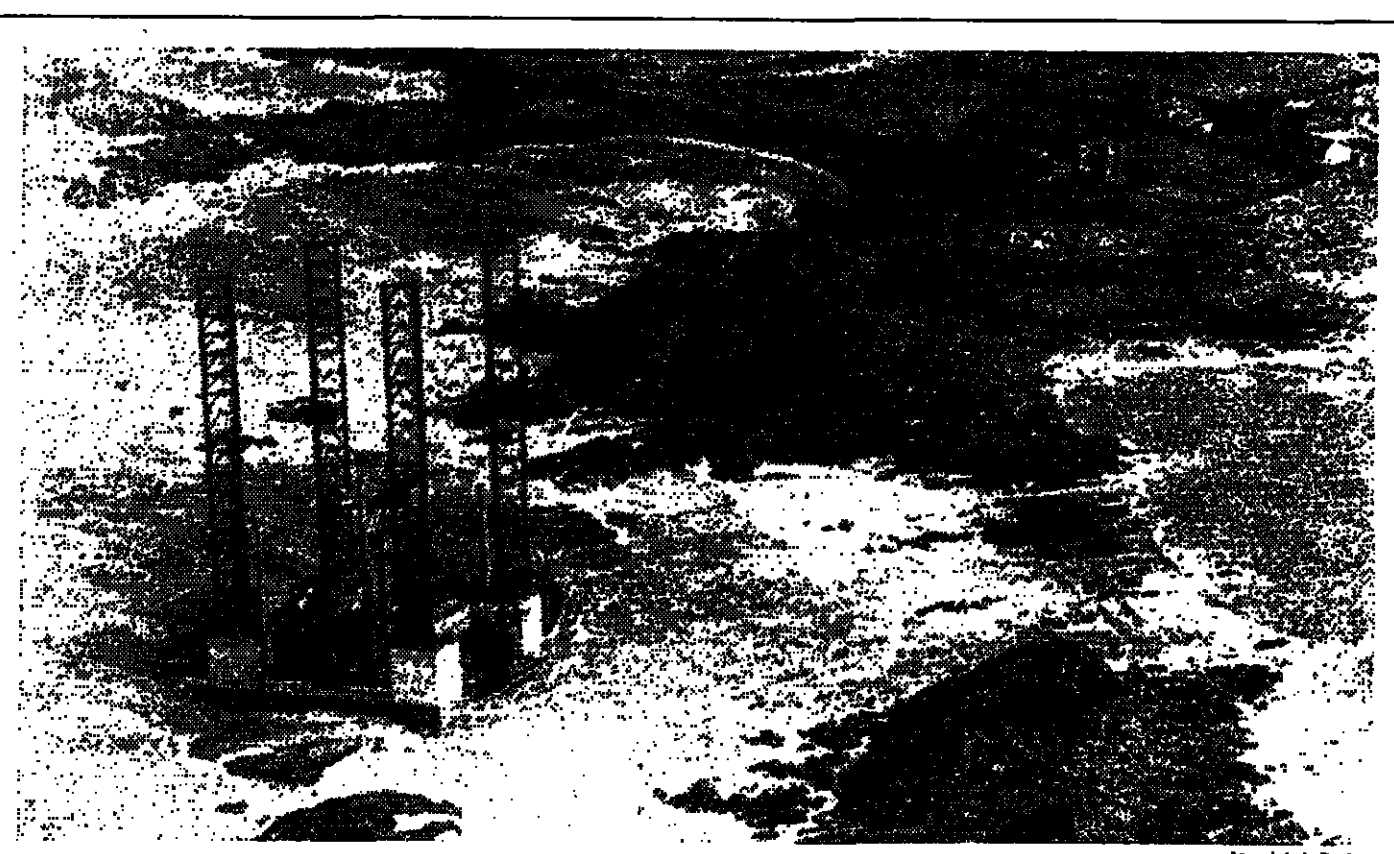
The program, if approved in a vote by the Assembly of the Republic scheduled for Feb. 11, would open the way for resumed negotiations on economic controls with the International Monetary Fund. Agreement with the IMF, in turn, would unlock \$900 million in Western emergency loans to help cover last year's payments deficit of \$1.3 billion.

Legislative endorsement of the program was predicted, since the Socialist-Conservative government sworn in Monday controls 143 votes in the 268-seat parliament. Mr. Soares's previous Socialist minority cabinet fell Dec. 8 when rightist and Communist opponents refused to accept his austerity proposals.

Few Details

In his speech, Mr. Soares gave few details of the austerity program, which was being released later. The Socialists previously called for limits on consumer spending, restrictions on imports through credit curbs and tax increases, and steps to stop speculation against the escudo.

Mr. Soares said that the government would seek to limit wage increases to 20 per cent this year. This would be below last year's inflation rate of nearly 30 per cent, which he said showed "an important deceleration" in the last half of the year.



Aground after a storm on the coast of the Channel Island of Guernsey is the 19,000-ton Norwegian oil rig Orion.

### 30 Are Rescued After Oil Rig's Wild Ride in Channel

ST. PETER PORT, Guernsey, Feb. 2 (UPI).—Naval helicopters today rescued the last of the 30 crewmen from a 270-foot oil rig that broke loose in a storm in the English Channel and drifted aground a few hundred yards from shore on the Channel Island of Guernsey.

The 19,000-ton oil rig Orion, valued at \$10 million (\$19 million), was under tow when winds and heavy seas parted the line to the German tug Zeeland. The rig, resting on a 7,500-ton pontoon, was being towed from Rotterdam to Brazil.

The line snapped 21 nautical miles northwest of Guernsey. The swaying rig, without independent power and with the crew aboard, ran out of control across Channel shipping lanes at six knots and more.

Naval helicopters flew within 50 yards of the grounded rig to which 24 crew members to safety late yesterday, and two more men scrambled ashore by land line at dawn. The weather worsened again and the helicopters were recalled to pluck the last four crewmen to safety.

### Reports to MPs on Malta Talks

### Owen Expects No Early End To Rhodesian Guerrilla War

LONDON, Feb. 2 (UPI).—Foreign Secretary David Owen said today he sees no early end to the armed conflict in Rhodesia.

Reporting to Parliament on the talks that he and Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, had in Malta this week with Patriotic Front guerrilla leaders, Mr. Owen said that "at present the necessary measure of compromise between the parties is lacking and tragically and regrettably, it appears inevitable that the armed struggle will for the present continue."

Mr. Owen returned here yesterday after three days of talks that produced no apparent agreement with Patriotic Front leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe. Mr. Young arrived here today.

"The British government," Mr. Owen said, "despite all the obvious difficulties will continue to work with all the parties within the framework of the Anglo-U.S. initiative for a peaceful settlement."

Free, Impartial

Mr. Owen said the British government was prepared to accept the responsibility for bringing Rhodesia to independence following election and is "resolutely committed" to ensuring that these elections will be free and impartial.

Concerning the discussions with the Patriotic Front, Mr. Owen said, "we achieved a much greater understanding of each others' positions and have agreed to consider the points made and to meet again at a time and place to be decided."

Mr. Owen said the purpose of the talks that he and Mr. Young had with Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe was "the military and associated arrangements necessary to insure the transition to black majority rule in Rhodesia."

In response to Conservative party charges, he said, "I have made clear that the talks in Salisbury have made progress. Acceptance of one man, one vote was a major change in [Prime Minister Ian] Smith's position and was one of the central demands in the Anglo-U.S. initiative."

Mr. Nkomo, who arrived yesterday for a brief stopover on his way from Malta to Africa, described the talks with Mr. Owen and Mr. Young as "useful," and said that for the first time, they went seriously into the problems of transfer of power to a black majority government.

At a news conference, Mr. Nkomo described Mr. Young as a "very useful and a stabilizing factor."

Mr. Nkomo said that, in Malta, they did not discuss the "internal settlement" talks going on with moderate nationalist leaders in Salisbury.

"As far as we are concerned, those talks are irrelevant," Mr. Nkomo said.

Effort to End Impasse

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 2 (UPI).—A black nationalist organization today submitted a new position paper in an effort to break the deadlock at the conference majority-rule settlement.

Conference sources said the paper, containing suggestions for constitutional arrangements under eventual black-majority rule, was submitted by the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole's faction of the African National Council.

The two-month-old conference has been stalled since Friday, with a nationalist leader, Bishop Abel Muzorewa of the United African National Council, opposed to the proposals of the other two black delegates.

In addition to Bishop Muzorewa and Mr. Sithole, the conference (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

### Imperialist Plot Charged

### PLO, Hard-Line Arab States Meet to Halt Sadat Initiative

ALGIERS, Feb. 2 (AP).—Algerian President Houari Boumedienne opened a summit meeting today of hard-line Arab leaders dedicated to upsetting Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's peace initiatives in the Middle East.

Only four Arab states—Algeria, Libya, Syria and Southern Yemen—and the Palestine Liberation Organization took part. Iraq boycotted the summit, and Libyan President Muammar Qaddafi announced that a "slight indisposition" prevented his attendance.

In an opening speech to the two-day summit, Mr. Boumedienne said that the hard-line countries were "determined to wreck the imperialist plot against the Arab world." He declared: "The Arab leader is not directed against the Egyptian people, nor against the brother nation of Egypt. But we declare unequivocally that the policy of the Egyptian government is in total contradiction with decisions taken at previous Arab summit meetings... and violates the principle of Arab unanimity."

He referred particularly to the Arab summit in Khartoum following the 1967 war, at which over an Algerian effort to link their historic "three noes—no to peace, no to negotiations and no to recognition of Israel."

The only chief of state present besides Mr. Boumedienne was Syrian leader Hafez al-Assad. Subordinate officials represented the other governments.

The PLO delegation was headed by Yasser Arafat.

The summit was preceded by a two-day meeting of foreign ministers, who reportedly drafted a charter and action program for the hard-line group.

Delegation sources said that some differences appeared among the participants during the preliminary discussions, particularly over an Algerian effort to link the struggle against Israel with the Algerian-backed guerrilla war against the Moroccan and Mauritanian occupation of the former Spanish Sahara.

The official Algerian news agency declared that the summit's main aim was to "combat the conspiracy threatening the Arab world through the imperialist strategy executed by Sadat in the east and (Morocco's King) Hassan II in the west."

In a speech on Tuesday, Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika said that Mr. Sadat's U.S.-backed approach to Israel and Morocco's French-supported attack on the Polisario guerrilla movement in the Sahara were "part of the same imperialist plot against the Arab nation."

Col. Qaddafi has tried to stay out of the Sahara dispute and has offered to mediate between Algeria and Morocco. There was speculation that Mr. Boumedienne's insistence on introducing the Sahara issue into the summit discussions may have led to the Libyan leader's "slight indisposition."

Assad's Link

Sources said that Mr. Assad also disliked the stress on the Sahara conflict and feared that it could divert attention from the summit's main concern, the Middle East peace moves. The Syrian leader has had close relations with King Hassan since Morocco sent an armored brigade to help Syrian forces in the Golan Heights during the 1973 October war.

A spokesman for the summit said that the hard-line leaders were "determined to defend the rights of the Arab nation, and particularly the rights of the Palestinian people, against the world-wide conspiracy of American-Zionist imperialism to bulldoze them."

### Sadat Starts 8-Nation Trip In Morocco

RABAT, Feb. 2 (UPI).—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat arrived today on the first stop of a 13-day tour of eight countries, including the United States, that marks a new phase of his peace initiative.

Mr. Sadat was met at Rabat Airport by Morocco's King Hassan II, one of the strongest backers of his peace initiatives with Israel. Mr. Sadat's stopover in Morocco was seen as a challenge to his hard-line Arab critics, who are currently meeting in Algiers.

The Egyptian President was accompanied by Foreign Minister Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel and parliament speaker Sayed Marei.

He will fly on to Washington tomorrow. After leaving the United States on Wednesday, he will visit Britain, West Germany, Austria, Romania, France and Italy.

King Hassan has consistently encouraged Mr. Sadat to keep talking with the Israelis when pressure was strongest from other Arab quarters to end the talks. He has called Mr. Sadat "the competent negotiator to defend the cause of the entire Arab people" and "the most qualified person" to discuss the Arab-Israeli problem.

Mr. Sadat said this morning on leaving Cairo: "I hope this trip will add some momentum to the progress of peace."

Israelis Go Home

He left less than 24 hours after Egypt and Israel adjourned their military talks, apparently without reaching agreement on Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai Desert. The Israeli delegation, headed by Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, flew back to Tel Aviv today.

Mr. Sadat and his wife were (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

### Mrs. Gandhi Puts Name on Party

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2 (UPI).—Former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has announced that the new party she created last month would be named after her.

The announcement was made in a letter she wrote to the Chief Election Commission asking for recognition of her party so it could be allotted an election symbol.

A party spokesman said that Mrs. Gandhi has told the commission her party symbol is "Congress-1." Party General Secretary Bala Singh told newsmen, "the I stands for Indira."



## If Left Wins Election

## French Debate Presidential Crisis

PARIS, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—The risk of a constitutional crisis if the left wins next month's French general election has become a major campaign issue.

The potential conflict between President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and a leftist majority in the National Assembly was stressed last week by the President.

In a campaign speech, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing warned that Communist and Socialist plans for running the country would wreck the economy and bring France

into disrepute. He added that he would remain in office if the left wins, but could not block its plans.

By publicly declaring his support for the present coalition of Gaullists, centrist and Republicans, the President put himself in a potentially awkward situation.

## Leftist Victory

In a few weeks, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing may be presiding over a Cabinet dedicated to implementing the very government program that he has derided, since

all opinion polls have for months pointed to leftist victory at the polls.

The President would then—for the first time in the 20-year history of the Fifth Republic—have to cope with a hostile majority in the National Assembly and a hostile Prime Minister.

Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac says that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing "would be a prisoner in his own castle" until his term expired in 1981.

Prime Minister Raymond Barre raised the issue of a constitutional crisis during the national debate that followed the President's speech for the election, delivered in a Burgundy village.

Seizing on remarks by Socialist leader François Mitterrand about the inevitability of conflict between a president and a hostile parliament, Mr. Barre accused Mr. Mitterrand of seeking to change the constitutional organization of the Fifth Republic.

## Barre Charge

Mr. Barre charged that the Socialists believed they would have to remove the President to force through the left's reform program of nationalization, redistribution of wealth and social improvements.

"They cannot put through their program without aiming at the summit. Therefore, that is what Mr. Mitterrand is doing," Mr. Barre said.

The inference was that the Socialists and Communists would make the President's position untenable, forcing him either to dissolve the National Assembly and call a new election or to resign.

Mr. Mitterrand immediately rejected the Prime Minister's charges as "contrived and dishonest."

"It is a classic rightist ploy at election time to try to scare the voters," the Socialist leader said.

## Hostile Parliament

However, even allowing for distortions due to the heightened emotions of an election campaign, the issue of the President's role when faced with a hostile parliament may become a problem soon.

The Constitution of the Fifth Republic, shaped by Charles de Gaulle, makes the President the final arbiter. However, it requires the government to seek parliamentary support to function effectively.

In his speech last week, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing warned that if the left won the election, he could not block the left's reform program because he would not have the constitutional means to do it.

At the same time, he promised that he would remain in office to protect the Constitution.

In the speech which provoked Mr. Barre's ire, Mr. Mitterrand urged voters not to deny the left their support merely to avoid causing difficulties between the President and National Assembly.

Mr. Mitterrand said that France's constitutional organization rendered this situation inevitable one day if French democracy were to survive.

## Salyut Fuels During Orbit

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sending up fresh crews and supply capsules as required.

In addition to the supplies of fuel, the Progress-1 supply capsule brought the Salyut-6 cosmonauts new oxygen regenerators, space suits, air filters, carbon dioxide absorbers, food, water and equipment for various experiments.

## Malfunction Delay

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (UPI).—A computer problem believed to be minor has delayed the activation of some instruments aboard a new U.S.-European astronomical observatory launched on Jan. 26, the U.S. space agency reported yesterday.

Project manager Jerry Langmuir said that one of two computers aboard the spacecraft stopped unexpectedly and caused the spacecraft to go into a rolling maneuver. Engineers sent radio signals which stabilized the satellite, using the sun as a reference point.

The problem delayed the activation of television cameras designed to relay telescopic images from the satellite to astronomers.

The spacecraft is a joint project of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the European Space Agency.

## Chinese Discuss Manned Orbiting

TOKYO, Feb. 2 (AP).—A Chinese technical journal's detailed article on manned space flight problems has raised questions about whether China plans to put a man in orbit, a Japanese report from Peking said today.

Kyodo News Service said that the article in the magazine "Navigation Knowledge" dealt with weightlessness, satellite design and the growing of food in outer space. The article said that a space voyager, using the direct rays of the sun, could grow rice and wheat, Kyodo added.

By unofficial count, China has launched eight unmanned earth satellites since April, 1970, and brought back three from orbit, including the latest one, launched Sunday.



Woman guerrilla of the Western Somali Liberation Front stands with an automatic rifle in this photo released by Somali Films Agency. Caption states the photo was taken recently near Harar, about 230 miles from Addis Ababa.

## 3 Islands Disputed

## Chile Is Said to Ask Argentina To Curtail Force Near Border

By Karen DeYoung

SANTIAGO, Feb. 2 (WP).—Border tension between Chile and Argentina intensified yesterday as reports from Buenos Aires said that Chilean President Augusto Pinochet has appealed to Argentina to reduce its troop mobilization in the disputed area.

Gen. Pinochet's letter to President Jorge Videla apparently referred to recent Argentine Navy maneuvers in the south Atlantic and combat exercises in southwest Patagonia near the Chilean border. An Argentine marine contingent also reportedly has been moved to the navy base at Ushuaia, South America's southernmost city.

Ushuaia, in the Argentine portion of Tierra del Fuego, lies on the northern coast of the Beagle Canal. An international arbitration panel ruled last May that the canal, which passes from the Atlantic to the Pacific between Tierra del Fuego and Cape Horn and flows to the north of three small disputed islands belongs to Chile under an 1881 treaty between the two countries.

Oil Reserves

What makes the outcome of this dispute potentially important are oil reserves believed to lie under the sea near the islands.

Last week, Argentina rejected the decision on grounds it was based on an incorrect interpretation of the treaty.

Britain, through which the decision was handed down under the provisions of the treaty, has reaffirmed its validity. The international court will remain in session, the British told both parties, until the decision is executed.

The dispute apparently will continue in a shaky stalemate until a second meeting between Gen. Videla and Gen. Pinochet that is unofficially scheduled for Monday.

While a possible war is rumored in both countries, it seems a remote possibility. One of the few ways the dispute could reach that

point, some observers believe, is if the two Presidents decide that a show of force is necessary to avoid personal and political humiliation. Their individual performances are under strong internal scrutiny within the military juntas they lead.

The outcome of rivalries between the two countries has served as a yardstick for national dignity for decades. Disputes along their joint border, which trails thousands of miles from the northern deserts, through the Andes and into the Antarctic Sea, are not uncommon.

## Carter Says Canal Treaties Would Increase U.S. Security

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canal if it should ever be in danger.

"The new treaties meet all of these requirements," Mr. Carter said.

Right to Defense

Mr. Carter said that the United States would have the right to defend the canal against an armed attack or threat to the security of the canal or of ships going through it. This assurance, he said, is contained in the treaty and in the statement of understanding concluded last fall with the Panamanian leader, Eric Gen. Omar Torrijos Herrera.

Citing clauses in the treaties, Mr. Carter said: "It is obvious that we can take whatever military action is necessary to make sure that the canal always will remain open and safe."

But he described the treaties as "a much better option than sending out sons and grandsons to fight in the jungles of Panama."

"What we want is the permanent right to use the canal—and we can defend this right through these treaties—through real cooperation with Panama," Mr. Carter said.

Recalling a phrase used by former California Gov. Ronald Reagan in his campaign for the Republican nomination in 1976, Mr. Carter noted that many people said of the canal: "We bought it, we paid for it, it's ours."

"I must repeat a very important point," Mr. Carter said. "We do not own the Panama Canal Zone—we have never had sovereignty over it. We have only had the right to use it."

Mr. Carter also rejected the argument that the pact would create a "power vacuum" in Latin America that the Soviet Union or other nations might attempt to fill. He said that the treaties would "do just the opposite."

"The treaties will increase our nation's influence in this hemisphere, will help to reduce any mistrust and disagreement and will remove a major source of anti-American feeling," the President said.

If a new sea-level canal is

## Heavy Bombing Reported

## Ethiopia Said to Start Ogaden Push

MOGADISHU, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—Ethiopia has launched concerted air attacks against Somali forces, signaling a counteroffensive in the Ogaden Desert war, Western diplomatic sources said today.

They said that Ethiopia was flying Soviet-built Mig-21 and Mig-23 and U.S.-made F-5 jets.

Western and Arab ambassadors were told that the Somali government expected heavy bombing attacks against towns in northern Somalia, the sources said. They said that the envoys were informed by Somalis that some of the Ethiopian planes were being flown by Cubans.

The sources added that Ethiopia, which had received many new aircraft from the Soviet Union in the last few months, had complete superiority in the air.

## Strikes Near Harar

The sources said that the attacks began Tuesday night or yesterday morning. Ethiopian planes were hitting Somali positions near the main front east of the mountain city of Harar and south into the middle of the Ogaden Desert.

Ethiopian troops advanced out of Harar, their military headquarters in the region, and pushed five kilometers along the road to the east of the walled city, the sources said. This appeared to be the main thrust of the Ethiopian offensive.

The sources said that Somalis warned the envoys today that Ethiopian aircraft were expected to attack the city of Hargeisa, capital of Somalia's northern region, and the Indian Ocean port of Berbera within 15 days. Berbera was a Soviet naval base until Somalia expelled all Soviet and Cuban military personnel.

## Heavy Bombing

The sources said that Ethiopian planes hammered Somali positions in the rugged Doca Valley and hilly areas between Harar and Jijiga, a town which is in Somali hands. They also bombed Bele Gape, a town on the road between

## Feminist Refuses Blood

BERGEN, Norway, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—Doctors had to wait for a female blood donor when a feminist patient refused to accept a man's blood for transfusion, a hospital here said yesterday.

tween Harar and Jijiga captured by Somali forces on Jan. 22.

The line of attack followed the main road leading from Harar across the Somali border at Tug Wajala and on to Hargeisa, the sources added.

The Ethiopian offensive had been expected for some time following a massive airlift of Soviet arms to help the Marxist regime of Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam oust Somali-backed forces.

Ethiopia claims that Somalia has regular army troops fighting in the Ogaden, but that has been denied by the Somali government.

## Moscow Discussion

MOSCOW, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—Premier Alexei Kosygin today discussed the situation on the Horn of Africa with Southern Yemen Premier Ali Nasser Mohammed Tass said.

## Owen Expects No Early End To Rhodesian Guerrilla War

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ference participants include Mr. Smith and tribal Chief Jeremiah Chirau.

Bishop Muzorewa has rejected a plan to have blacks vote for blacks, and whites for whites, during majority rule as part of a deal under which 28 seats in a Parliament of 100 would be held by whites.

The other participants agree to the plan.

Bishop Muzorewa proposes a common voters' roll, which Mr. Smith has rejected because it would enable black voters to influence which whites would be in Parliament.

Bishop Muzorewa has said he would agree to separate voters' rolls if white parliamentary representation were limited to one-fifth.

The Skholo delegation paper, submitted to provide a possible resolution of the impasse, suggests that to get into Parliament white candidates would need more than 51 per cent of the white vote. There would still be 28 white seats, as agreed by most of the conference participants.

## Not Directly

Conference sources said the new suggestion does not address itself directly to Bishop Muzorewa's objections but serves to keep the talks going.

Today's meeting lasted an hour. Then the conference adjourned until Tuesday to give the delegates time to consider the new suggestion.

Bishop Muzorewa has been accused by his negotiating partners of having reneged on an agreement on the parliamentary representation issue. He has denied the charge.

## 8 Killed by Mine

LUSAKA, Zambia, Feb. 2 (AP).—Eight Zambian security officers were killed and two were injured

in a mine explosion today.

Thousands Hit By Russian Flu In East Europe

BEograd, Feb. 2 (UPI).—The Russian flu has reached Eastern Europe, causing thousands of headaches and fevers.

Hungary appears hardest hit, with about 200,000 cases and at least four deaths. Romania has reported 65,000 cases and Yugoslavia about 40,000.

"The epidemic has not even reached its peak, which we expect around the middle of the month," a researcher at the Hungarian Institute for Epidemics said in Budapest.

Hospitals in Hungary and Romania have been closed to visitors to keep the virus from spreading.

## 500,000 Japan Cases

TOKYO, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—A flu epidemic in Japan has infected more than 500,000 persons, the Health Ministry said today.

Irish Cabinet Sets \$321-Million Budget

DUBLIN, Feb. 2 (AP).—Ireland's government has announced a \$321-million (\$1.4-billion) budget, including tax cuts in return for wage restraints. The budget must be approved by Parliament.

Finance Minister George Colley said yesterday that if pay raises are kept to 5 per cent, tax relief would bring the increase in take-home pay to about 11 per cent for an industrial worker with a family of four.

## Dining-Car Dirt Highly Priced By U.K. Court

LONDON, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—A court imposed a \$2,000 (\$3,800) fine today on British Rail's catering company for having dirty restaurant cars.

"This is a matter of great concern to the public and we take a very serious view of it," said Tom Armstrong, chairman of the Magistrates Court in Carlisle, England.

He said he was imposing the maximum \$100 (\$190) fine on each of 20 charges because of the seriousness of the offenses.

Richard Clucas, the prosecutor, said that three restaurant cars operated by British Transport Hotels, a British Rail subsidiary—examined at Carlisle's station last autumn generally were not clean. In particular, floors were greasy and dirty, as were shelves, ovens, pans and a table, he said.

## Aide's Fate Unclear After Bonn Session

BONN, Feb. 2 (AP).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt met today with leaders of parliament to discuss a bugging scandal, but the session produced no word on whether Defense Secretary Georg Leber would remain in his post.

Mr. Leber, 57, offered his resignation yesterday after criticism of electronic eavesdropping by military intelligence agents and his handling of a spy scandal in the Defense Ministry.

Government spokesman Klaus Boelling said that Mr. Schmidt asked Mr. Leber to reconsider his decision.

The government press office announced late today that Mr. Schmidt had called a special meeting tomorrow of the executive committee of his Social Democratic party's parliamentary caucus.

The announcement increased speculation that word of Mr. Leber's decision would be made public after the meeting.

## Details Not Disclosed

Mr. Schmidt met today with leaders of all parties in the Bundestag, West Germany's parliament, to discuss alleged military eavesdropping. Details of the meeting were not disclosed.

Mentioned in the speculation about Mr. Leber's possible successor were State Secretary A. von Buelow, Finance Minister Hans Apel and Justice Minister Hans Vogel.

Mr. Leber's troubles began in December when it was disclosed that an East German spy ring operating in his ministry had passed as many as 1,000 secret documents to the Soviet bloc.

The defense chief said that it was unaware of the full scope of the spying until he read a newspaper report.

## Spain Moves To Repeal Adultery Law

MADRID, Feb. 2 (Reuters).

The lower house of the Spanish parliament has passed a measure under which adultery and concubinage no longer would be crimes.

The measure, approved 180 to 113, was a victory for Spain's feminist groups, which have sought a repeal of adultery laws, calling them archaic and discriminatory.

Under the old law, women found guilty of adultery faced prison terms of between six months and six years. Adultery convictions for men were rare.

The bill will go to the Senate, where approval is considered certain.



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Ex-Deputy Prime Minister,  
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**AL MOSTAKBAL**  
The international Arab News magazine,  
based in Paris.



PURE MOUNTAIN AIR—A Swiss mountain soldier leads his horse through maneuvers near the Saint Gotthard Pass. The soldier is breathing pure mountain air, but the horse gets it purer thanks to a gas mask planned for any emergency.





WINTER WARFARE—U.S. Army infantrymen snowshoe across a snowy field during winter maneuvers held at Fort Drum, in upstate New York. The war games are usually held in Alaska, but this year New York is snowier.

### To Keep Up With Russia

## Brown Urges U.S. Arms Budgets Rise \$56 Billion in 5 Years

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP).—Defense Secretary Harold Brown said today that U.S. military budgets must increase by \$56 billion over the next five years to keep the United States from falling behind the Soviet Union.

The main objective "must be maintenance of an overall military balance with the Soviet Union, no less favorable than one that now exists," Mr. Brown said in a 375-page annual report.

There is now "a standoff or stalemate" in the strategic nuclear weapons balance between the United States and Russia, Brown said. "This administration is determined to continue current state of affairs."

**Verifiable Controls**  
While preferring that the nuclear stalemate be maintained through "equitable and verifiable" arms control agreements, Pentagon chief said, "We maintain it by whatever means and resources are necessary."

At the same time, Mr. Brown pressed "serious concern" about what he said is "an increasingly serious conventional balance" between Soviet-led Warsaw Pact forces and those of the North Atlantic alliance in Europe.

Mr. Brown's annual report coincided with his testimony before the House Armed Services Committee in support of President Carter's record defense

budget for next year. Mr. Brown, asking \$126 billion in spending authority, is weighing toward strengthening conventional Army, Air Force and Navy units assigned to help defend Western Europe.

Mr. Brown told Congress that the Pentagon is planning for sustained growth to a budget of \$172.7 billion in fiscal 1983 compared with this year's \$116.8 billion voted by Congress.

In assessing the Soviet strategic threat, Mr. Brown said that there has been a substantial and continuing Soviet buildup in missile power, but he disclosed no dramatic new developments.

However, he cited these significant Soviet advances:

- Flight testing of one or two of an advanced family of four intercontinental ballistic missiles "could begin at any time with the others following by the 1980s." The United States knows little about these missiles.

- We now expect to see the first prototype of a new modern heavy bomber in the near future.

- The Russians have apparently started re-equipping their oldest Yankee-class missile-firing submarines with a new solid fuel weapon, the SS-N-17, with greater accuracy and range.

- The Russians are improving their operational satellite intercept system and "are also engaged in other programs" related to the anti-satellite.

The United States is countering with a number of major weapons programs, chiefly research and development work on a new generation missile—a potentially movable intercontinental ballistic missile which is being held back on full development until tests answer some key technical and cost questions.

Defense Strengthened  
MOSCOW, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union's civil defense chief said today that the country was being forced to strengthen its measures to protect the population against attack and rejected Western claims that this was upsetting the strategic balance.

In an interview with Tass, Gen. Alexander Altunin said that Soviet civil defense stemmed from "aggressive aspirations on the part of imperialist forces at work in the West," especially the United States.

"Until the arms race and preparations for a new world war are halted, we will be forced to strengthen our civil defense and nothing, no frantic shrieking from the ideologists of imperialism, no inventions of bourgeois propagandists, will deflect us," he said.

The general said that what he called slander and misinformation from the West alleged that a strengthened Soviet civil defense capacity was effectively a weapon because it rendered the country less vulnerable to attack.

"We unambiguously declare: The civil defense of the U.S.S.R., by virtue of its function, has not threatened and will not threaten anyone. It represents no danger for Western countries and, moreover, it does not disturb and cannot disturb the Soviet-American balance of power," Gen. Altunin said.

Committee, where critics called attention to the exclusion of Saudi military construction projects from the ceiling.

Contending that the largest U.S. foreign military program had not been included, Rep. Gary Studds, D-Mass., said that the Carter administration was attempting to argue "that more was really less."

Lucy Benson, under secretary of state for security assistance, replied that Mr. Carter's pledge to reduce military sales only referred to "weapon-related" equipment.

The Saudi project, she said, covered the construction of roads, schools and housing for the armed forces and could not be considered in the same category as military equipment. She acknowledged, however, that administration officials had debated whether the construction program should have been included.

Rep. Clement Zablocki, D-Wis., voiced doubts over the concept of imposing a ceiling on arms sales and asked how long the administration would be able to sustain the policy.

"Whether the ceiling makes sense in the long run remains to be seen," Mrs. Benson responded.

Mrs. Benson and other administration witnesses stressed that the success of the policy would depend on the cooperation of other major suppliers, particularly the Soviet Union.

House Critics  
The arms sales announcement was made administration spokesman testified before the House International Relations

**Dutch Arrest 3 Greeks With Forged Guilders**  
AMSTERDAM, the Netherlands, Feb. 2 (AP).—Three Greeks with 18,900 guilders (about \$8,200) in counterfeit Dutch money were arrested as they tried to change some of it at an Amsterdam bank, police said today.

A teller called police after noticing the forged notes. Police believe that the men may have received the notes in a narcotics transaction.

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### Lack of Ties Called Absurd

## Envoy Expects Full Chinese-U.S. Relations

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP).—The U.S. envoy to China said yesterday that he is positive the United States will seek full diplomatic recognition of China, and indicated that he agreed with a suggestion that the United States withdraw recognition from Taiwan.

Ambassador Leonard Woodcock said the lack of normal relations with China is "founded on an obvious absurdity" and could prove disastrous if war erupts in Asia.

Mr. Woodcock did not specifically say that the United States should drop recognition of Taiwan, the stumbling block toward normal relations with China. But he said that he was "delighted" at the recommendation of Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., that this be done.

Mr. Woodcock was referring to the recognition of the Taiwan government, rather than Peking, as representing China, when he said that U.S. policy was rooted in an absurdity.

Mr. Woodcock said, "The greatest threat of another world war is in the northeast Pacific, probably on the Korean peninsula," and the danger cannot be abated "until we take the step for a full and normal relationship between the world's most

populous power and the world's mightiest power."

It was not immediately clear to what extent Mr. Woodcock was reflecting the view of the Carter administration. Mr. Woodcock arrived in Washington Tuesday for consultations at the State Department. He said yesterday that he did not know when he would be discussing the issue with President Carter. He also said he did not know when the

government might act on his recommendation.

In July, a spokesman for the President denied that the Carter administration had decided to accept Peking's terms for full diplomatic ties—namely severing relations with the Taiwan regime, which still claims to represent all the Chinese.

The President has said only that the United States would continue to move toward normal relations with Peking, but he has not suggested that this would be done by cutting ties to Taiwan.

Mr. Woodcock said Washington's continued recognition of Taiwan as representing the

### French Police End Rome Talks

ROME, Feb. 2 (UPI).—Senior French Police Inspector Charles Pellegrini returned to Paris today after two days of talks with Italian police about possible links between Italian kidnapping gangs and the abductors of Belgian industrialist Baron Edouard-Jean Empain.

Mr. Pellegrini discussed the Empain abduction with the chiefs of the police anti-kidnaping and investigation squads and representatives of the international police organization Interpol.

Police sources said Mr. Pellegrini was particularly interested in possible links between Italian gangs and the French underworld at Marseilles.

### Liberal Party Leader Quits Post in Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—Liberal party leader Per Ahlmark has announced that he is resigning as party leader, deputy premier and labor minister for personal reasons.

The 38-year-old former journalist, Sweden's youngest party leader, said, "A tragic event in my immediate vicinity a year ago has radically changed my view of life." He declined to elaborate, but informed observers said that a close friend of Mr. Ahlmark's died of cancer last year.



Leonard Woodcock UPI

Chinese means that the United States "is still involved in a civil war which ended for all practical purposes in 1949."

He added that, while President Richard Nixon "opened the door" to China six years ago, "67 other nations have walked through that door, including virtually all our allies" to full relations, while "we're still holding that door."

### U.S. Gas-Rationing Plan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—A gasoline-rationing plan for use in a national emergency will be published by the Carter administration about March 10, Energy Department sources said.

# Amazing flavor discovery.

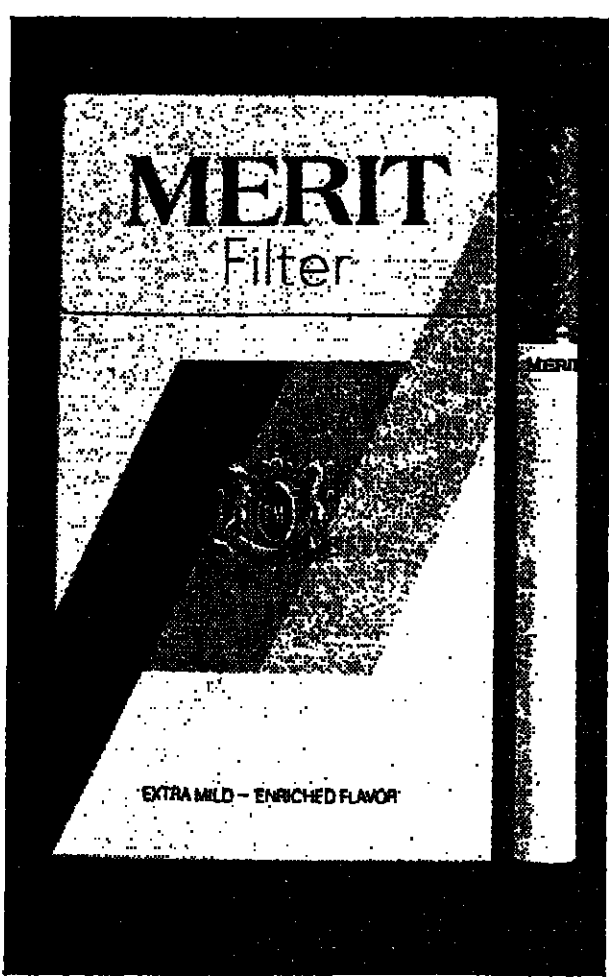
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## Reduced U.S. Arms Sales Higher Than 1977

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (NYT).—The Carter administration announced yesterday in arms sales to nations in the current fiscal year but acknowledged that total military transfers would exceed the previous year's total almost \$2 billion.

President Carter said that arms-sales agreements for the year, which began Sept. 30, would be reduced by \$740 million from a year's total of \$9.3 billion.

U.S. sales to Western European allies, Japan, Australia and New Zealand would be included from the ceiling, as they were in the previous year.

White House officials acknowledged that the total value of U.S. military sales to all nations for this year was likely to rise above \$13 billion, almost \$2 billion more than last year.

It prompted criticism from members of Congress who argued that the administration had regressed on its pledge to reduce sales.

**World Politics**  
In his statement Mr. Carter said that larger cut in the ceiling "would violate commitments already made, including historic interest in the security of the Middle East, and would worsen the continuing realities of world politics."

A smaller reduction, he said, "would neglect responsibility to set an example of restraint that others might follow."

The administration's ceiling is critical component of Mr. Carter's pledge last May to exercise restraint in the conventional arms trade. The President has emphasized that efforts to achieve this will require support of other major arms suppliers but, as the major exporter, the United States would be the first step alone.

Jessica Tuchman, a member of the National Security Council staff, said that the Carter administration had committed itself this year to more than \$5 billion in new weapons deals and support services, such as spare parts for older weapons. This

meant, she said, that the United States would only approve requests for an estimated \$3 billion in sales for the remainder of this fiscal year.

Three countries—Iran, Saudi Arabia and Israel—have sought to buy several billion dollars worth of new aircraft, and officials said that these requests could be met only by stretching sales into future years.

Despite this, officials denied that the impact of the new ceiling would be primarily felt by Israel and said that commitments would be met along with new requests that were judged necessary to maintain the Middle East military balance.

Miss Tuchman declined to say whether Saudi Arabia's controversial request to purchase \$1.5 billion worth of F-15 aircraft had been included in the ceiling. But State Department officials said that the proposed sale, as well as a potential deal with Egypt for less advanced F-5 aircraft, had been considered in constructing the administration's new arms package.

Miss Tuchman said that approximately \$2.5 billion in military construction projects, mostly in Saudi Arabia, had not been included in the ceiling.

Along with \$1.5 billion in military sales to allied countries, this resulted, she said, in total U.S. military sales for this year of more than \$13 billion.

**House Critics**  
The arms sales announcement was made administration spokesman testified before the House International Relations

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## The People and the Canal

President Carter has made progress with his Panama Canal treaties in the Senate (although the contest over them is too close to call) but the U.S. public, although less adamant in its adverse stand than a year ago, is still reluctant to surrender present title to the Big Ditch. So Mr. Carter talked to the people directly, in a fireside chat.

The Panama Canal has become the source of a good deal of emotion, in the United States and in Panama. The U.S. people take pride in the construction and use of this international waterway that was once so enormously important to U.S. communications. Panamanians take shame from the slice of Yankee-dominated land and water that divides their country.

When the Panama Canal was built, the former was the most decisive emotion—an expression of a kind of international eminent domain that applied to canals, straits, railway lines and insular coaling stations. These were all vital to international communications and were seized, built and ruled by the larger powers. Britain, for example, not only bought control of the Suez Canal but took control of Egypt, and defended both in two world wars.

But times have changed. Communications not only sail the seas but bounce off space satellites and fly around the world. The Suez Canal was long closed down without seriously affecting the trade and travel of the world—and when Nasser seized it, and Britain and France tried to regain it, the world—including the United States—rebuffed them. Those living in any given area cannot be so easily trod upon as at the turn of the century—even if they pose potential problems for global trade or communications.

So the Panama treaties, recognizing Panamanian rights while offering protection for international and U.S. interests, should be put into effect. Mr. Carter made a strong argument for them, and the people, represented by the Senate, should respond. The emotions are still strong, the means of coping with them and with the practical problems involved are not easy. But, as white Rhodesians reluctantly acknowledge and white South Africans still resist, the last three-quarters of a century saw major revolutions in human history. The past is not dead—but the transition to the present and the future must be made.

## Settlements or Settlement?

No sooner had Menachem Begin promised Jimmy Carter personally last July that Israel would restrict new settlements on occupied territories than the Israeli government legalized three existing but previously unauthorized settlements in the West Bank. Only three weeks later three new civilian settlements were established. Responding to U.S. insistence that such settlements were illegal and an obstacle to peace, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan in September assured Jimmy Carter that there would be no more settlements except within existing military camps; civilian settlements, it was agreed, were more provocative, for seeming more permanent.

Then it turned out that the Dayan pledge was good only for a year, or so some U.S. officials understood. "A" year soon became "the" year, 1977. On Jan. 3, some weeks after Anwar Sadat's Jerusalem initiative transformed the diplomatic landscape, the government authorized three more West Bank civilian settlements—albeit inside military perimeters—in a part of the West Bank heavily populated by Arabs. Just the other day U.S. officials detected signs of yet another new settlement. Mr. Carter said he's been assured it was only an archaeological dig, but the people living there say they intend to stay.

What is going on? Many Israelis, even some within the government coalition, are shocked to find Mr. Begin pursuing a policy so provocative and devious. A policy of sneaking new settlements in between the lines of assurances to the United States is offensive to the United States, and to Jimmy Carter personally. This is also a matter of

no small importance in maintaining the mutual U.S.-Israeli confidence that is vital, or so we have always thought, in Israeli political calculations. Moreover, Israel cannot dream of persuading already skeptical Arabs that it is serious about peace if, at an immensely fragile moment, it acts in the old spirit of defying Arab nationalism by "creating facts"—asserting Israeli control in gray areas by establishing new settlements. True, Mr. Begin is acting in a way consistent with his own peace proposal, which calls for continued Israeli settlement in a West Bank accord "self-rule." But this utterly ignores that the Arabs have not accepted the Israeli proposal. Indeed, negotiations on it have not even begun.

There is bound to be an uproar, in Washington and in Cairo, over the emerging shape of Israel's settlements policy. But the main place where there needs to be an uproar is Jerusalem. The Israelis, as we see it, are still in the process of forming a national consensus on how to treat the new opportunity provided by Mr. Sadat. Some, including some in the government, evidently feel that they can reap the benefits of peace without materially sacrificing the comforts they have drawn from possession of Arab land for the last 11 years. This seems to be the spirit in which policy on settlements has been made. We have no wish to prejudice the outcome of whatever Arab-Israeli negotiations may yet take place. But we are increasingly doubtful that Israelis can have the settlements, and a settlement too. They must choose.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## U.S. and Soviet Satellites

The fiery plunge to earth of a Soviet military satellite, carrying a nuclear reactor, has now ignited a debate over what, if anything, should be done to prevent a recurrence. U.S. space officials tend to minimize the dangers of orbiting reactors. Military planners cite the incident as proof that the Russians are leading in the military uses of space and urge a catch-up effort that could send still more reactors skyward. Environmentalists, meanwhile, demand international safeguards. And President Carter proposes a ban on nuclear material in earth-orbit, at least until there is better protection against accidental contamination of the environment.

Assessing the risks and benefits of using nuclear power in space is difficult; scant information is available. Both superpowers consider nuclear devices the best power source for certain missions. The U.S. space program has launched one experimental reactor and many less powerful nuclear energy sources. The U.S. program does not require devices for its existing orbital missions. But they are considered essential for deep space missions where solar energy is too weak to be practical, and reactors have been proposed as the best power source for large satellites of the future. The Russians have reportedly put 16 reactors in orbit. They apparently depend on reactors to power radar systems that track U.S. ships at sea, and thus may be reluctant to accept a ban on them.

The risks imposed by nuclear systems in space are difficult to estimate. Both superpowers boost their satellites into high orbits where the nuclear materials will have centuries to decay. But they guard against malfunctions differently. The U.S. program packages its radioactive power sources in cases designed to survive a plunge through

the atmosphere. The system has worked thus far but there is always some risk of rupture. The Soviet program counts on the satellite burning up and disintegrating high in the atmosphere, where its radioactive cargo would presumably disperse harmlessly. But the accident in Canada reveals that some dangerous material can reach ground. It would be difficult and expensive to package a whole reactor to survive a fall to earth—but not impossible. Any nation that can return its cosmonauts safely to ground can surely bring back a reactor.

The worst accident would involve a nuclear satellite disintegrating low in the atmosphere and showering radioactive materials and gases over a heavily populated area. That might kill hundreds, or even thousands of people. But it is an unlikely event. Most critics of nuclear power consider a falling reactor to be one of the lesser hazards of the nuclear age. Still, an element of risk does remain.

Carter has proposed that reactors be used only for deep space missions where solar energy is inadequate and that they be banned from earth orbit unless "surefire" methods are found to prevent global pollution. That fits nicely into the current U.S. space program but may not sit well with the Russians. Nor does it answer all the doubts about safety. Could not the launching of a nuclear probe into deep space go awry, showering the earth with nuclear debris? Still, the President was right to focus attention on the hazards. The superpowers cooperated to an unusual extent in assessing the likely hazards as Cosmos-954 circled down toward the atmosphere. That precedent offers hope that they can cooperate further to find safeguards against another, possibly more serious, accident.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 3, 1903

NEW YORK—Today is the 75th birthday of Manhattan as a municipality. Peter Stuyvesant having, on Feb. 3, 1624, issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of New Amsterdam to the effect that thenceforward they were to be ruled by two burgomasters appointed by him. There has been no public observance of the anniversary, the plan suggested to that end having been abandoned.

#### Fifty Years Ago

February 3, 1928

BERLIN—Leon Trotsky, banished leader of the opposition to the Stalin majority group in Moscow, collapsed on his way to exile in the Turkish interior and is now suffering from a serious nervous breakdown, according to information from reliable sources here. The fallen Communist leader's condition is understood to be giving his friends much concern. No details are available as to his exact whereabouts.



## Putting Tijuana in Focus

By Anthony Lewis

TUJANA, Mexico—Most Americans think of Tijuana as a small, garish tourist town across the border from California. Those of a certain age may remember it as an attraction for Navy men on liberty from San Diego in or just after World War II. It was a seedy border strip then, a place for sin, population about 50,000.

That image is out of date. Tijuana today is not especially sinful. The casinos are closed, and the prostitutes have lost out to massage-parlors north of the border. And it is certainly not small. The population is officially 750,000, but the mayor estimates it at 1 million.

The problems of organizing a community and building an economy for that many people are enormous. But a brief look convinces me that the possibilities are also considerable—if the United States and American cooperation. Tijuana is a powerful symbol of the dangers and opportunities that the United States should see in Mexico today.

Young people looking for a better life. Two-thirds of the population is under 20 years old. Fewer than 100,000 are actually in the workforce, and more than one in 10 of those is unemployed.

How are these growing numbers to live in decency? Guevara said most jobs will continue to be provided by tourism. More than 20 million Americans a year visit Tijuana; to go to the races or to gamble, buy cars, "see Mexico" or—lately—get a prescription for and then buy Lactaid. It is said to be the busiest border-crossing in the world.

### Tariff Aid

The other possibility is industrialization. There are already electronic, garment and other plants that take partly-made products from the United States,

finish them and send them back—a process that pays because of low wages here and U.S. tariff advantages.

Guevara drew a connection between the economic situation here and the illegal immigration that worries Americans. "The solution to the border problem," he said, "is for the United States to use its excess capital in Tijuana and other border areas."

To visit California is to know how closely the two sides of the border are linked. An analysis carried recently by the Pacific News Service noted estimates that California's 24 million people include 4 million of Latin American origin, not counting any illegals. And for the United States, generally, a tranquil border surely depends on development and hope in Mexico.

## Letters

### View of Saharans

We are extremely sorry to say that the reputation of such a respectable newspaper as the International Herald Tribune is somehow being endangered by your correspondent in Madrid, Harry Debelius. In an article entitled "The Saharans Are Fighting for Survival Rather Than Money" (Feb. 1, 1978), Mr. Debelius said that "official" statistics varied from 40,000 to 150,000 and that the minister's figures would be as good as anyone's in an area of nomads where there has been no census.

### Delusions?

While agreeing with most of what the five British MPs (Letters, Jan. 31) say about Israeli intransigence, I also feel they are suffering from delusions about how any American president can order the Israeli government to make any concessions it does not choose to make. American pressure can only be exerted indirectly, by giving more encouragement and help to Egypt and to what may be called the "moderate" Arab position—even if October, 1977, should still remain a disturbing memory, not only in Israel itself but also in the West as a whole.

America can offer Israel inducements, by withholding some economic and military aid, to be not only more reasonable in negotiations but also, in particular, to recognize that the right of conquest is not de jure, only de facto, and therefore without sanction in international law. However, such inducements are only limited: America is in no position to weaken Israel by withholding aid as to invite another Egyptian attack, with or without help from other Arab states.

We in Britain must not be tempted to "try for the moon" and to expect America, in this as in other instances one could cite, to "pull the chestnuts out of the fire," which has been partly of our own creation as the formerly responsible power in the Middle East.

ROBERT A. DALRY.

London.

### Mideast Contrast

The contrast between the editorials you quote from the Daily Mail and The New York Times on the Middle East (LET, Jan. 25) is quite revealing. While the British paper like most other European press clearly and forthrightly puts the blame on Mr. Begin and his government for creating the current impasse in the Egyptian-Israeli peace dialogue, The New York Times' meandering language seems to consider first and foremost its New York constituency.

Editor's Note: Mr. Debelius replies that he has been in Morocco a number of times and also in the disputed Saharan territory as well as Algeria and the Canary Islands. He pointed out that Spain's foreign minister,

## Gaps Unfilled U.S. Foreign Policy Is Still Undefined

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON—A year ago I was ready for Jimmy Carter to take on the world, but now I'm not so sure. His prodigious concentration on foreign affairs, far from filling in the gaps of his inexperience, has raised questions about his judgment. He does not seem to have convinced Americans, allies or adversaries that he has any clear notion of how the still great power of the United States should be employed. Few may be ready to write him off, but many wonder nervously whether he can steer the country well through the international rapids.

There are tricky times. There is no conspicuous or imminent foreign "threat." Only the more nervous and ideological among us would heighten preparations for a countdown with the Communists. But there is an underlying sense that the Russians are up to something. With Euro-Cubans on the move in Africa, and Moscow continuing to build conventional and strategic power, it seems off the mark to do rhetorical battle against an "inordinate" fear of Communism. Carter plays a straw man. What sort of anxiety would be "ordained"? Carter doesn't say.

Aside from tending to physical security, the principal task of U.S. foreign policy is to make the adjustments that will insure our economic security over the coming decades. This is another way of saying that the President, who in our system is the only quarter expected to articulate the national interest, should in fact be articulating it and using his political powers to move competing interest groups toward it. This is another way of saying that he must work with Congress. But look what happened to energy (and Panama) in 1977. Watch what may happen to aid and SAIT (and Panama) in 1978. Some would excuse Carter from waging these battles: It's the "post-imperial presidency." Not I. His own political skills, and his staff, aren't yet sharp enough.

Where does that leave Carter? Often clutching for symbols—attractions and worthwhile symbols like human rights, reduction of arms sales, combating nuclear proliferation—but symbols all the same. You can say he feels them strongly. You can say he was elected to do these things. You cannot say they are the most important things in foreign policy. The most important things are to tend to the physical and economic security of ourselves and our friends. Only a very rich, gullible nation, which at the end of the Vietnam period we were, would

allow a president to elevate a quest for purity into what often seems his first priority.

His moralism can make a difference at certain times and places abroad. But it also can produce a nationalistic backlash against its intended beneficiaries, and it can sour the taste of foreign governments to cooperate in other fields of mutual interest. Indeed, the Carter stress on universal values has led to a general underappreciation of nationalism. And the selectivity enforced by diplomatic necessity risks eroding his domestic base. Carter was not elected to be a foreign-affairs President. He may have won some liberal vote with his promise to put morality back into policy, but more important in his victory was the substantial success of the Nixon Ford-Kissinger balance-of-power policy in making it appear safe to elect an essentially provincial man. He is still living off Nixon's and Kissinger's foreign-policy "earnings": off the relative stability brought by enlisting China to offset the Soviet Union and off the concern for the Third World that Kissinger has been promoting in his last couple of years. Granted it's early, but he has yet to shape a contribution of his own.

### Seems Ready

Carter now seems ready, earlier he did not, to slow the pace of American diplomacy, in respect to such complex issues as SAIT and the Middle East. Fortunately, he has not lost his tendency to try solving problems in the round. But he has thrust himself excessively into the detail routine of foreign affairs. E seems driven to show he can master the technical work. E verbal gaffes are no longer forgivable. The notion that Zbigniew Brzezinski can, by his increasingly frequent public tirades, provide a more sophisticated articulation of presidential purpose seems to me miss the point.

In Cyrus Vance and Harold Brown, Carter has two mumbles. But they are savvy hands, at if they do not speak persuasively they do speak precisely, and they say what they do. The chief instance of exact verbal power. The making of foreign policy today requires not just presidential capriciousness in war or crisis but the careful fitting together of ends and means, and this is what for Cabinet officers are meant to do. Carter himself should concentrate on improving the process by which he musters political support for his national security objectives. That will keep him plenty busy.

Times stop aching from saying it the way it is when dealing with Israeli-Arab problems?  
M. ABOUL-FATEH,  
Geneva.

### Matter of Degrees

Re the query from Mrs. Violet Armstrong of Gotland, Sweden (Letters, Jan. 29-30) on converting centigrade temperatures to Fahrenheit and vice versa, as requested by the "Old Philadelphia Lady" in the Herald Tribune of "Seventy-Five Years Ago" (LET, Jan. 16), several letters have been received:  
From centigrade to Fahrenheit:  
9/5°C plus 32 degrees.  
For example: 20 degrees C equals 9/5×20 plus 32 equals 68 degrees F.  
From Fahrenheit to centigrade:  
5/9 (F-32 degrees).  
For example: 68 degrees F equals 5/9×(68-32).  
5/9×36 equals 20 degrees C.  
The Editors.

Re "Mercurial Query": May I suggest that Violet Armstrong purchase a thermometer with both Fahrenheit and centigrade on it; it's as simple as that.  
EDITH G. SCHULTZ,  
Munich, Switzerland.

**Baby Seals**  
The self-righteousness of groups like WWF, ISPA and the SPCA is hypocritical because one can be sure they are not all vegetarians. How is the commercial killing of seals different from the killing of cows, lambs, etc.? Each day newspapers are filled with man's inhumanity to man. Billions wasted on arms sales while

millions are destitute and hungry. Rat-infested slums grow a vicious circle that encompasses every social ill we know. Man in Western civilization has no compassion for their own people and wild animals than they for their fellow man.

Anti-semitism, racism, apartheid, torture, hunger, pain, deep and violence are problems which could be ameliorated if given effort we waste on animals.  
GEORGE EDDY

In reply to the letter of Ha Spiro of Geneva under the title "People and Seals" (LET, Jan. 16) in which he accuses the WWF Federation for the Protection of Animals (WWFA) of ignoring the fate of the foreign workers Switzerland by calling for protection of Canadian sea WWFA wishes to state that for the welfare of animals it not at all preclude a strong interest in the welfare of man; fact, there is a direct relationship between these two domains of interest.

Let Mr. Spiro think about it: the world would be like with animals, while animals could well subsist without man who only a minority species on the WWF constitution, it would not conflict with the aims and purposes of this federation nor of the UN. I would like to see the WWF seal to interfere in the affairs of the host country and than those concerning animal protection matters, and in regard Switzerland is one of more progressive nations in the world.

K. FRUCH,  
Adm. Director  
WWF.

Zurich.

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S. Rosenfeld

According to U.S. Probers

## Park Is Said to Have Listed Phony Payoffs

By William Chapman

SEOUL, Feb. 2 (AP)—Tung-sun Park has told Justice Department investigators that his own lists of cash gifts to members of Congress include many transactions that never took place, U.S. officials said today.

They said that during 17 days of questioning that ended here yesterday, Mr. Park asserted on many occasions that he had listed questions he had never actually given.

On the basis of a series of polygraph examinations administered to Mr. Park, the investigators believe he told the truth and that he had listed phony contributions to serve his own purposes.

There are a significant number of entries which are fictitious,

ous," said a U.S. official familiar with the polygraph results. The transactions never occurred. The who's thing was fabricated."

Mr. Park did not know personally some of the persons whose names were on the lists, the official said.

Bribery, Fraud

On the other hand, officials described Mr. Park's testimony here as strengthening the case against former Rep. Richard Hanna, D-Calif., who was indicted in October on charges of bribery, fraud and conspiracy, and accused of receiving payoffs from Mr. Park.

They said Mr. Park added considerable detail concerning alleged cash payoffs to Mr. Hanna, which had been known about only generally before.

Mr. Park was questioned in-

tensively here about a large volume of documents taken from his former residence in Washington and elsewhere. They included ledgers recording sums of money and names of congressmen, diaries describing certain transactions, and a variety of lists of alleged gifts made by Mr. Park.

On the basis of Mr. Park's explanation of the documents, the investigators concluded that the information contained in the ledgers and diaries were generally accurate and mutually supporting, but that the lists frequently contained false accounts.

Names, Affiliations

The lists, including one obtained from Mr. Park by a U.S. customs agent in Anchorage, Alaska, included the names of members of Congress, their home states and political affiliations, their committee assignments, and observations recorded by Mr. Park.

The officials declined to say what explanation Mr. Park gave for having listed fictitious transactions.

It was believed that Mr. Park may have falsified accounts in order to exaggerate his dealings with congressmen and give an inflated version of the amount of money he was spending to influence Congress on South Korea's behalf.

Much of the money Mr. Park disbursed came from fees he received as agent for rice sales from U.S. producers to South Korea. He had been designated an agent for those deals by the government in Seoul. The indictment of Mr. Park charges that he acted as an agent of the government in attempting to influence Congress.

Throwing Light

The officials said Mr. Park's testimony was valuable in throwing light on reported cash payments to Mr. Hanna.

Before the questioning here, they said, there was detailed knowledge only of payments by checks made to the former California congressman.

Mr. Park is expected to testify in Washington on March 20. Mr. Park was given immunity from criminal prosecution in exchange for his testimony here and in court cases in the United States.

Rain Inundates Turkey

ISTANBUL, Feb. 2 (AP)—Three days of heavy rains over a large area of western Turkey have inundated some sections of the country, causing damage to crops in other provinces, the Anadolu News reported today.



**RARE BIRDS**—Six women were among the 35 new astronauts welcomed Monday by NASA officials at Johnson Space Center in Houston. The six, left to right, Rhea Seddon, Anna Fisher, Judith Resnik, Shannon Lucid, Sally Ride and Kathryn Sullivan, will undergo two years of training flights on Space Shuttle (model in foreground) after their training.

United Press International

## India Students Protest Shah Visit

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2 (UPI)—Police dispersed about 100 Palestinian, Iranian and Indian students today when they tried to disrupt the motorcade of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran from the New Delhi airport to the presidential palace.

The Shah, accompanied by Empress Farah and Iranian officials, arrived for a four-day state visit.

Witnesses said that police charged and beat several students as they chanted slogans condemning the Shah. They said that one student jumped on a car following the Shah's and was pulled down by security men.

Later, seven Iranian and Palestinian students, donning red masks, marched through the streets shouting "Shah is a butcher, Shah is a murderer." Two days ago, Indian officials told

Dramatic and Palestinian students in Indian universities that they would be deported if they held hostile demonstrations against the Shah.

## Benzene Exposure To Be Limited by U.S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—The government is acting to limit the exposure of workers to benzene, a chemical widely used in industry and that has been linked to leukemia.

A safety standard, to take effect March 3, will limit exposure to one part of benzene in a million parts of air, Dr. Eula Bingham, assistant secretary of labor, said today. The chemical is used in the manufacture of detergents, plastics, resins, disinfectants, pesticides, solvents and paint removers.

## Obituaries

### Leonard Feeney, 80, Jesuit Ousted for Salvation Views

AYER, Mass., Feb. 2 (AP)—The Rev. Leonard Feeney, 80, a Jesuit priest who was excommunicated for nearly 20 years for preaching that there was no salvation outside the Roman Catholic Church, died here Monday.

Father Feeney was excommunicated in 1953 but the excommunication was removed on Nov. 23, 1972, through the efforts of Archbishop Humberto Cardinal Medeiros of Boston and with the approval of Pope Paul VI.

Father Feeney suffered from Parkinson's disease and a chronic heart ailment and he made few public appearances in recent years.

As far as is known, he never recanted his position that there was no salvation outside the church, a position repudiated by the Roman Catholic Church hierarchy in this century.

He was spiritual director of St. Benedict's Center, a lay organization for students in Cambridge. After his priestly functions were removed, Father Feeney continued activities at the center.

He appointed himself superior of what he called "a little American Catholic religious order called the Slaves of the Immaculate Heart of Mary."

His followers were known as "Penitents" and dressed in white shirts and black suits or dresses. They traveled the country preaching their beliefs and selling literature and books written by Father Feeney, an author and poet.

In 1958, Father Feeney sold the Cambridge property and moved his group to the Still River section of Harvard, a

town 30 miles west of Boston. His followers operate a 150-acre communal farm there.

Harrison Forman

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (NYT)—Harrison Forman, 74, an aviator, explorer, photographer and war correspondent, died of a heart ailment Tuesday.

Mr. Forman was an early white visitor to Tibet, which he described in dispatches to the New York American. He covered the Chinese-Japanese conflict in the late 1930s as a cameraman for the "March of Time" newsreel service, and reported for The New York Times on the advance of the Japanese forces in Asia. After World War II, he wrote books on China, Africa and photography and was a travel agency.

Mr. Forman, who was born in Milwaukee in 1904, studied art in the early 1920s and graduated from the University of Wisconsin, where he studied Oriental languages in 1929.

He went to China in the 1930s, where he sold U.S. aircraft and trained pilots. While in western China, Mr. Forman was lured by tales of a mountain in Tibet that was higher than Everest.



The Rev. Leonard J. Feeney

He set off with two companions to find the mountain, but the companions were killed by bandits en route. Although he did not find the mountain, he toured Tibet. His accounts of the territory included the sociology of a people then largely unknown to the world.

Margaret Bradley

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 2 (AP)—Margaret Bradley, 83, who donated her \$11-million collection of 20th-century art to the Milwaukee Art Center, died Tuesday in Naples, Fla.

## Polanski Goes to Paris Home; French Law Bars Extradition

PARIS, Feb. 2 (UPI)—Film director Roman Polanski arrived here today after failing to appear for sentencing by a California court for his admitted unlawful sexual relations with a 13-year-old girl.

Mr. Polanski, 44, arrived here after an overnight stop in London.

"I have no statement to make at this time to anyone," he said in reply to calls to his Paris apartment.

Later he told the British Broadcasting Corp., "I have been tortured by this for a year and that's enough."

Cannot Be Extradited

Mr. Polanski is a French citizen. A spokesman for the Justice Ministry here today reaffirmed that French citizens cannot be extradited from France.

He added that French law provided for a foreign country to transmit the details of a case against a wanted French citizen and that French authorities then could decide to try the case. He said that he had no indication of any such move in the Polanski case.

Mr. Polanski's friends in Paris

described him as exhausted by the 42 days of psychiatric tests he underwent on court order at a California state prison. They quoted him as saying of his stay, "It was hell."

Mr. Polanski was due in court yesterday to receive his sentence, which could have been a maximum of 50 years in jail, when he boarded a British Airways flight to London.

His friends said that he planned to stay in Paris for several days but that he would not attend the presentation Saturday of the César awards, the French equivalent of the Hollywood Oscar.

Mr. Polanski's latest film, "The Tenant," is an official French entry in the Cannes Film Festival to be held in the spring.

Japan Trawler Fined

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Feb. 2 (Reuters)—The captain and fishing master of a Japanese trawler were fined \$41,000 today for poaching in New Zealand waters.

## Vietnam Claims 30 Casualties Caused by Cambodian Shells

BANGKOK, Feb. 2 (AP)—Cam-

bodian gunners have shelled two Vietnamese border towns and Vietnamese forces "put out of action" 300 Cambodian troops in the frontier war, the official Vietnamese radio claimed yesterday.

The broadcast said that Cambodia on Tuesday had fired 37 artillery shells into the provincial capital of Tay Ninh Province, 50 miles west of Saigon.

The shelling reportedly killed or wounded 30 civilians, including a family of six.

Boats Shelled

The radio also reported Cambodian shelling of the town of Chan Doc, south of Tay Ninh, and the shelling Tuesday of Vietnamese fishing boats by Cambodian gunboats off the southwestern coast of Vietnam.

## Progress Hops Faster Than Houston Tood

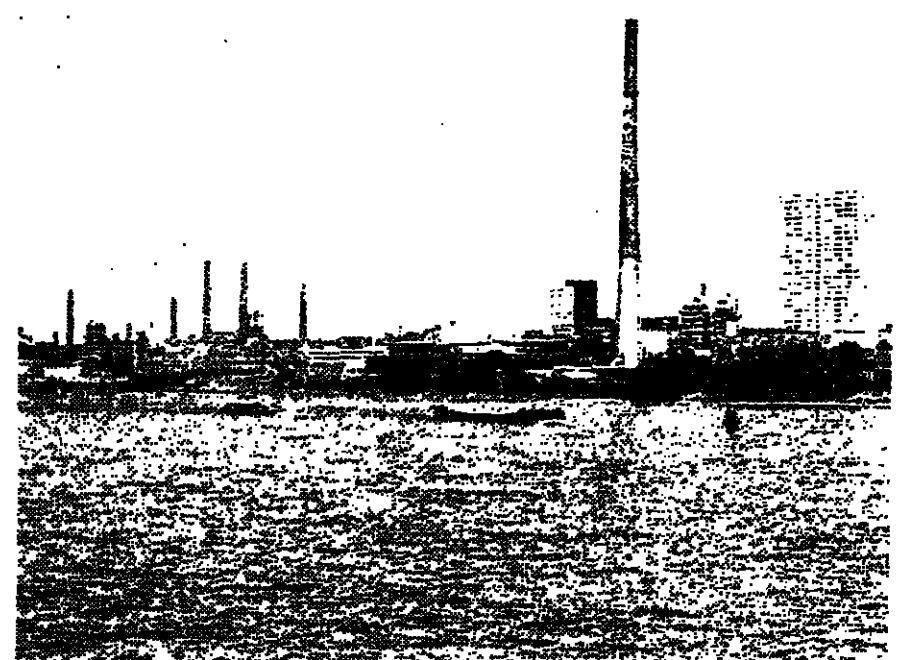
WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (UPI)—

Rapid suburban expansion of Houston threatens the habitat of the Houston toad, the government has announced. Officials said that 1,000 to 1,500 Houston toads—listed as endangered in 1970—live in central and southwestern Texas.

Scientists will determine later whether the toad still uses five areas in the Houston suburbs that could be named "critical habitats." Critical habitat means that no federal agency can fund or authorize an activity that would adversely affect endangered species in those areas.

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## DANCE IN BRUSSELS

## An Autobiographical Look at Béjart

By David Stevens

BRUSSELS, Feb. 2 (IHT).—Maurice Béjart's new version of "Gaieté Parisienne" is by of itself, if not entirely accurate, count the 100th work staged by his Ballet of the 20th Century, and he uses Offenbach as the musical platform for an antic and ironic, affectionate and autobiographical look at himself and the world of dance.

There is a proliferation of overlapping themes—classical dance and his own departures from it, a love-hate relationship with Paris, enchantment with the music of Offenbach and an idealized Parisian street life set against the pomp, decline and collapse of the Second Empire. Marianne, the symbol of Republican France, and a severely autocratic ballet

instructor, Napoleon III and Offenbach himself, ballerinas and hussars are a few in the long parade of historical and mythical characters.

The curtain goes up on a baby's crib alone on stage in front of Thierry Bosquet's recreation of the overwhelmingly ornate decoration of the Paris Opéra Foyer de la Danse. Six male dancers enter one at a time in practice clothes, each does a short variation in styles ranging from classical to Béjartian-like transformations of the faeries of "Sleeping Beauty," bringing the newborn the gift of dance.

Carabosse (the dancing teacher) rushes in, not exactly with a curse, but with the stern injunction that Paris is not a playground and dance is not a gift, but hard work and sweat. Out of the crib climbs the bewildered

Sim, the neophyte, to be alternately beguiled by the joys of Paris, awed by the heroic vulgarity of Haussmann's Paris, and commended to the heroic idealism of the dance studio.

Offenbach shows up carrying his cello and sets the game musically. In motion, occasionally bursting into a wild 18th-century dance with many brilliant by Michel Van Hooche. He enumerates his popular operettas in counterpoint with the dancing teacher (Mathé Souverbie, in black dress, black hair, black eyes and a bizarre Russian accent) enumerating the classical positions and steps. In the end, the martinet of the dance studio is as sympathetic a figure as the composer.

Ideas unrelated except in Béjart's nostalgia crowd each other, as do dance ideas—spoof ensembles, some straightforward ro-

mantic variations elegantly danced by Catherine Vermeil and Lucienne Savignano, and a clever comic turn growing from Sim's awkward struggles with the fifth position—tossed off with precarious virtuosity by Victor Ullate.

Manuel Rosenthal, who conducted this affectionately irreverent orchestration of Offenbach numbers for Massine almost 40 years ago, rejiggered it a bit for Béjart and came to conduct—authoritatively, to be sure, but with help from the house orchestra that was more raucous than sparkling.

## Other Work

The other main work on this program is Béjart's recent production of "Petrushka," with the principal role being shared for this series of performances by the Russian's Vladimir Vasiliev and Béjart's leading male dancer, Jorge Donn.

This "Petrushka" is, of course, not like anybody else's although Fokine and Benois are in the distant background. It is "Petrushka" as one removes, a kind of psychoanalytical gloss seen from the reverse side of the story of the humanized puppet.

The place is still Russia, but a stylized Soviet paradise of dancing youths rather than folkloric Cossack Russia. A young man separates from his girl and male companion to enter a demonic magician's fairground Kremlin,



Micha Van Hooche as Offenbach in "Gaieté Parisienne."

a labyrinth of mirrors where he encounters the masks of Petruska, the Moor and the Ballerina. He emerges paranoid and confused in identity, suspicious of both girl and friend. Alkenated, he becomes a puppet-like captive of the magician.

Vasiliev, boyish and airborne, and Donn, powerful and somber, brought quite different qualities to the Petruska figure, and they were splendidly seconded by Katalin Csarnoy and Rita Poelvoorde as the girl and Ivan Marko as the friend.

On the night Vasiliev danced "Petrushka," Donn paired with Ekaterina Maximova in the pas de deux from Béjart's "Romeo and Juliet." Maximova, radiantly virginal, seemed entirely at home in the strenuous lyrical situations of this Béjartian tour de force.

## SHARPS AND FLATS

PARIS—Celtic folk singer Alan Stivell is at the Pavillon de Paris Feb. 3 at 8 p.m.; Tim Turner on Feb. 5 and Frank Zappa Feb. 6, 7 and 9. Barbara opens at the Olympia Feb. 6 replacing Charles Aznavour. There will be jazz at The Stadium with Bernard Lubat Feb. 7, Bobby Freeman and Mal Waldron Feb. 8 and Waldron again on Feb. 9. Major Holley and the Michel Alencor band at the Follies Bar in the Hotel Meridien, with Carri Smith coming in next week and harmonica man Sugar Blue at the Vieille Grille.

The South American group Los Jaives will perform Feb. 4 at 8:30 p.m. in the southern Paris suburb of Antony for the benefit of the French League against Cancer.

The Golden Gate Quartet touring France, will be in Roubaix Feb. 4 at the Salle du Colée; in Arras Feb. 6 at 12 Théâtre; in Nancy Feb. 7 at 12 Salle Poteil; in Epinal Feb. 8 at the Salle des Fêtes and in Strasbourg Feb. 10 at the Théâtre.

AMSTERDAM—Status Q will be featured at the JAA Eindhoven Feb. 4 at 7 p.m. at Feb. 5 at 4 p.m.

The group Mombasa is in the festival at the Outremeur Court Hall and in Amsterdam Feb. 5 at the BHM House.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

GENEVIEVE PAGE HUGUES QUESTER

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## THEATER IN PARIS: Three Hours of Handke Seem Longer

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 2 (IHT).—Peter Handke's "Les Gens Décroissants" requires more than three hours to perform. It begins at 8:30 and runs—with a slight pause but no intermission—until nearly midnight. It seems longer.

Claude Régy, often an inventive director, is intent on selling Handke in France. Not long ago he mounted an all-star, stylish production of the Austrian writer's incomprehensible script "La Chevalerie sur le Lac de Constance," at the Espace Cardin. Neither big names—Jeanne Moreau, Delphine Seyrig, Gérard Depardieu and Michel Lonsdale were the cast—nor snob appeal could draw audiences.

Now he mistakenly believes that La Maison de la Culture de Nanterre is the place for Handke, and he has persuaded Depardieu, established as a leading man in films, to join him in the enterprise, all to no avail. The interminable evening is colorless, uninspired and oppressive.

In vague outline it recalls the

past expressionistic work of Toller and Hasenklavert, though it has none of their theatrical skill. The listing of the figures in such plays used to read something like this: A Capitalist, His Confidant, His Wife, An Enemy, Another Enemy, A Third Enemy, A Test, A Police Officer, A Judge, A Hangman—so that one had a fair idea as to what was in store.

Handke has left out the policeman, judge and hangman, thus depriving his script of varied action. And he has sought to "humanize" the stencils, but he fails at characterization as he fails at generalization. There is no more dramatic technique discernible in the maneuvering than there is in the "Anatomy of Melancholy."

One waits for a flash of originality, the glint of a fresh idea, but Handke has nothing new to say despite his compulsive determination to say it. Sick society, disorder, the crumbling of traditions are the stale materials which he sets before the audience in a nonstop wrangle. Will, irony, humor are conspicuous by their absence. Or eloquence, there is nothing.

The result is tiresome talk masquerading as thought. Depardieu as the ruthless Babbitt mouthes the depressing babble manfully, though sartorially he lacks the millionaire equipment of the expressionistic satires. An-



Yves Navarre playwright.

other familiar screen face, Jean-Luc Bideau, is on hand, relegated to whispering a scene at about 10:45.

"Les Dernières Clientes" (at the Studio des Champs-Élysées) is a "gay" play. The scene is a sauna parlor frequented exclusively by male homosexuals. Yet, despite its setting and subject, it trades

neither in the sensational nor in the salacious. It is not a sniggering farce, but a serious, honest consideration of types from a world long excluded from society, and until lately, from frank, intelligent discussion.

The bath's habitués are drawn from various classes. There are a bank teller whose effeminacy is permitted full range in the parlor's confines; a Canadian who stalks about in a peignoir; a handsome Tunisian; the muscular proprietor; a paterfamilias, already a grandfather, who simply likes the relaxing atmosphere of the place.

A collection of minor dramas compose the action. An abandoned man comes to face his ex-lover and is again spurned, and the elderly client complains about the steam room. At one point there is a revealing symposium on the theme that preoccupies the assembled.

The author, Yves Navarre, has devised it in a single, lengthy

act, and it is sufficiently varied to hold attention throughout. It is constantly provocative and interesting, a rare feat. It is what is known as an "intellectual" play, but rather a sort of documentary recording, illustrating phase of human experience. A conclusion by inference rather than by emphasis—is that homosexuality is a man with extra problem.

Louis Thierry's staging is a capable, but perhaps naive, in that direction would have provided the script sharper for it. It is acted by a nonstar company, and while, on the whole, it is competent, the presence of star or two would have not been amiss. There are, however, several excellent performances, notably those by André Oumansky, as the Canadian, and Michel Fort, as the establishment's manager, by Georges Fagot-Bernard, as the flibbertigibbet, and by Said Anis, as the hospital orderly in Tunis.

## ART IN BRUSSELS

Timothy Hennessy, Variations on the Venice Garden. Alexandra Monnet Gallery, 154 Chausseée de Charleroi, Brussels, to Feb. 20.

This show transforms a gallery into a garden, filling the rooms with tall cypress trees, foliage-patterned chairs and tables, a lawn in the four squares with center circle of a Mandala, Eastern symbol for the universe, a background of classical statues and formal trimmed hedges. The trees are painted wood cutouts standing upright, with three opened sections, folding flat for packing. The lawn is a handmade piece of plain carpet painted in soft greens and blues. The hedges and statues are painted images on cotton sheets hung from ceiling to floor all around the walls. American artist Timothy Hen-

nessy has recreated in artifice form the real Italian garden cultivates at home in Venice where flowers have been eliminated and replaced by banners spotted with patterns in vivid colors, treated with a special quastal process to withstand elements and hung on flagpoles amid the formal greenery. I turned-wood, totem-style sign bring a touch of the primitive his classical formal garden, so times draped in banners turn into robes and wearing star masks. It is part landscape part pattern art, lends itself theater-setting happenings: as the open-air "ceremony of client ritual." Hennessy plan hold on the wide plaza in I of the pillared Brussels O House using his banners, t and figures together with r and fireworks.

—RONA DOBE

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Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature. To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed on back page). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Miss Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

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مركز اعمه الامم



**EEC Output  
Drops 0.3%  
During Month****W. German Production  
Registers Gain of 1.5%**

BRUSSELS, Feb. 2 (AP-DJ).—The seasonally adjusted November index of industrial production in the European Economic Community declined 0.3 per cent from October and was off 2.3 per cent for a year, Eurostat, the EEC statistics office, reported today.

The November index, which is preliminary, stood at 116.2 (1970 equals 100), compared with 116.5 in October and 116.9 in November, 1976, Eurostat said.

The decline in production in November was "very marked" in West Germany and in the Netherlands, Eurostat noted, while increases were recorded in France, Denmark and Luxembourg.

Eurostat said that for the first time in several months there was evidence of a slight upturn in production of intermediate goods. The November index rose 0.5 per cent to 117.1 on a seasonally adjusted basis from 116.6 in October but fell 2.2 per cent from the year-earlier index of 120.5. The October index was revised upward from an earlier reported 114.9.

Indexes for consumer goods production indicate a certain degree of stabilization, Eurostat said. The preliminary November index was off 0.4 per cent to 122.4 from October, 1977, the EEC statistics office reported today.

The production index for the capital goods industry stood at 115.5 in November, down 0.7 per cent from a revised 116.3 in October and off 0.5 per cent from 117.1 in November, 1976, Eurostat said. The index appears to have stabilized around the 112-point level, Eurostat added.

**W. German Output Up**

BONN, Feb. 2 (AP-DJ).—The West German seasonally adjusted index of industrial production rose 1.5 per cent in December from November, and showed a 2.6-per-cent rise over the year-earlier index, the Federal Statistical Office reported today.

The index, which is based on 770 equals 100, was at 117 in December, compared with 115 in November and 114 in December, 1976.

The ministry said the index rose 2 per cent in the November-December period from the September-October period, and was up 3 per cent from the year-earlier period.

Production in the manufacturing sector also rose 3 per cent in the November-December period from the 1976 period, the ministry said.

Four oil companies—Tesco, Chevron, British Petroleum and Esso—have been assessed an additional \$48 million.

Tesco's director, Peter Peterman, told newsmen that "according to my best reckoning, we cannot be expected to pay such an amount. The increase indicates ignorance of the oil business." He added that the increase amounted to 15 per cent of gross earnings.

BP director Erik Tønning said the figures cannot be defended. The whole thing has been created as a "needle in a haystack." He said the increase would cost BP 17 million kroner in extra tax.

Dansk Esso issued a statement that the company's relations with the mother company were on a business basis and transactions were reported regularly to the Danish authorities as well as such international organizations as the European Economic Community and the International Energy Agency.

Taxation Minister Jen Kampmann said the tax authorities would have acted after advice from government lawyers.

The government moved against the oil companies after a long political campaign by left wingers who alleged that the multinational firms were evading taxation. The authorities have also been conducting a campaign to find misused resources held by corporations and individuals.

The Danish press speculated that the action against the oil companies would be followed by legislation of the tax position of other 140 multinational companies operating in Denmark.

**IMF Gold Sale**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP-DJ).—The International Monetary Fund sold \$24,800 ounces of gold at a common price of \$176 an ounce yesterday. It was the highest price the IMF ever has received for gold auctioned at market-related prices.

**French Trade Idea Gains Ground**

By Fowler W. Martin

LONDON, Feb. 2 (AP-DJ).—The idea of "organized free trade," a loosely defined concept first proposed last year by French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, appears to be gaining ground in practice despite having been rejected in principle by the leaders of all other major industrialized nations.

Although the French never officially defined the concept, first floated by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing at the May, 1977, London economic summit, French officials say the idea is a system of agreements aimed at securing orderly trade growth by curbing "disruptive" or "unfair" imports, principally from low-wage developing countries or Communist nations, that are allegedly threatening the viability of entire sectors of industry in the West.

In a speech last July to the French-American Chamber of Commerce, French Prime Minister Raymond Barre said that the liberalization concepts of the 1960s "are no longer sufficient to ensure an harmonious development of world trade."

These concepts, which center on progressive reductions in tariff and non-tariff barriers and on special concessions to aid the flow of manufactured goods from developing countries to the rich markets of the West, are central to the "final phase" of negotiations aimed at a new round of trade liberalization that just got underway in Geneva.

But, the same nations that are spearheading the Geneva talks are simultaneously implementing extensive procedures aimed at checking the growth of trade in a mounting range of products. These measures do not constitute protectionism in the traditional sense and most do not violate the "trade pledge" that major nations have agreed to under the auspices of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. But they certainly represent a distinct drift away from liberalism.

The wave of recent measures that suggest a drift toward "organized free trade" involve tax-

tion, steel, television sets, autos and various raw materials.

According to officials at the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, world textile trade totaled about \$50 billion in 1977, or around 5 per cent of total world trade volume. Trade in steel accounted for about \$44 billion last year, or around 4.5 per cent of global trade. Thus, taking into consideration the various other goods affected, probably in excess of 10 per cent of total trade is currently governed by "organized" measures rather than left to free market forces.

The extensive arrangements worked out by the United States, the Common Market and other nations to curb the "disruptive" elements of textile and steel imports into their markets differ from traditional protectionist measures in at least two ways.

One is on steel and textile imports were imposed to protect threatened domestic industries, and thus represent, either that to improve balance of payments positions. As such, the measures do not violate the OECD "trade pledge" under which major nations have promised not to attempt to solve oil-related payments deficits by restricting imports of other goods.

The controls were imposed only after consultations with exporting nations. While the exporters have not liked the curbs, they have to most cases given their approval, thus making the controls "voluntary," because the importers have convinced them that domestic political pressures would require even more drastic and arbitrary measures if agreed settlements could not be reached.

The French advocates of "organized free trade" do not, in fact, favor bilateral accords. Barre, for instance, said that while self-limitation agreements are preferable to unilateral import quotas, "they could lead to market sharing and open the way to a cartelization of world trade."

Critics of the "organized free trade" proposal contend that multilateral accords do exactly the same thing—perhaps even more effectively. "Organized free trade," they say, is just a misleading phrase for "organized protectionism."

**Swiss, West German Banks Unload****French Franc Slumps in Heavy Selling**

LONDON, Feb. 2 (AP-DJ).—

The French franc was under heavy selling pressure particularly from Swiss and West German banks, for the second consecutive session on the foreign exchange market today.

The Bank of France sold about \$120 million to support its currency, according to a reliable estimate.

Against the French fund, the

dollar surged to an interday high of 442.25 francs before settling back to 439.90 francs, up 0.55 cent, or 1.4 per cent from late yesterday.

Over the last two days, the U.S. currency has risen by 9.77 centimes, or 2.1 per cent, to its highest level against the French currency in two months.

The French franc also depreciated sharply against almost all major currencies, including the

deutsche mark, Swiss franc and sterling.

Dealers said rate movements were "dramatically sharp and swift, signaling the volatility in the French currency at the moment. Volume was heavy, not only due to start sales of the franc but also because of many commercial customers trying to cover their exposure in the French currency."

"The pressure has always been on the French franc," and despite the March general election in which the left has a chance of making further inroads, one dealer said, "it was bound to happen," said another.

Some confusion was still expressed as to the direct cause of the franc's extremely fast decline, in the absence of any new developments.

"Probably, one big order late yesterday triggered it off" and once it gained momentum, the franc's decline accelerated, a trader explained. Market sources pointed to some of the large West German and Swiss banks as being key influences in the market yesterday and today heavily selling French francs.

Misleadingly, the dollar firmed at the opening in Europe but then drifted back against the main trading currencies. The U.S. fund retreated further on selling from the United States and finished marginally lower on the day.

Against the deutsche mark, the dollar dropped to 2.1067, down 10 points from late yesterday. It lost 50 points against the Swiss franc at 139.90 francs.

The dollar also fell against the guilder, Belgian franc and lira, while against the yen it edged up 15 points to 241.75 yen. Sterling climbed 15 points to \$1.9503.

**Smaller Banks Benefit Most  
From Federal Reserve System**

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP-DJ).—

Small banks get proportionately greater benefits than large banks from membership in the Federal Reserve System, according to a study by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

The study comes at a time when increasing numbers of banks are giving up their Fed memberships. Last month, for example, First Commercial Bank Inc., Albany, N.Y., said three of its subsidiary banks will withdraw from the Fed. And yesterday Mercantile Bancorporation Inc., St. Louis, said at least three of its banks would pull out.

As Fed members, banks must set aside reserves equal to a percentage of their customers' deposits. In return for their noninterest-bearing reserves, the banks get special services from the Fed including check processing and securities safekeeping and transfers.

These services have monetary value, the New York Fed said, which can be translated into an implicit interest-rate return on the idle required reserves. The study found that the return on reserves amounted to 0.3 per cent for banks with domestic deposits exceeding \$5 billion.

The rate of return for medium-sized banks, those with deposits of \$100 million to \$2 billion, was put at 0.26 per cent. Smaller banks with less than \$100 million in deposits had a 0.23-per-cent return.

According to the study, a sampling of activities of 44 banks over a 10-day period, smaller banks used Fed services more frequently per dollar of deposits than large banks. In addition, under Fed rules, reserve requirements are lower for smaller banks.

The Fed study further showed that the value of the services provided amounted to 1.4 per cent of pretax net income of large banks, 4.3 per cent for medium-sized banks, and 5.8 per cent for small banks.

**Japanese Export Letters of Credit Rise to a Record**

TOKYO, Feb. 2 (AP-DJ).—

Japan's January export letters of credit totaled \$4,685 billion—a record high for a January—up 16.7 per cent from \$4,024 billion in January, 1977, but down 11.6 per cent from \$5.31 billion in December, 1977, the Bank of Japan and the Ministry of Finance announced today.

On a yen basis, however, Japan's export letters of credit fell by 3.4 per cent from a year earlier to total 1.123 trillion yen in the year-earlier month, the central bank and the ministry said.

Seasonally adjusted January export letters of credit totaled \$5,026 billion, up 2.3 per cent from an adjusted \$4,914 billion in December when export letters of credit fell 2 per cent from the previous month.

Export letters of credit opened with the United States in the month totaled \$1.72 billion, up 17 per cent a year earlier.

Export letters with European, were \$504 million up 1 per cent.

**Phoenix Gummiwerke Profits Decline 3%**

HAMBURG, Feb. 2 (AP-DJ).—

Ehoenx Gummiwerke AG, one of West Germany's largest tire and rubber companies, said today its world group net earnings declined 3 per cent in 1977 to \$89 million marks from \$95 million in 1976.

**Company Reports**

Revenue, Profits in millions of dollars

American Can				Gulf States Utilities			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	Fourth Quarter	1977
Revenue	889.9	705.2	Revenue	144.4	118.2	Revenue	250.0
Profits	25.9	20.7	Profits	15.4	14.4	Profits	22.0
Per Share	1.30	1.03	Per Share	0.39	0.40	Per Share	0.77
Year				Year			
Revenue	3,440.0	2,990.0	Revenue	587.8	447.7	Revenue	810.0
Profits	108.6	96.1	Profits	65.7	56.4	Profits	215.0
Per Share	5.48	4.85	Per Share	1.60	1.54	Per Share	2.15
Castle & Cooke				N.L. Industries			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	Fourth Quarter	1977
Revenue	338.5	287.9	Revenue	408.8	363.4	Revenue	1,000.0
Profits	11.4	6.5	Profits	17.3	18.3	Profits	41.5
Per Share	0.55	0.31	Per Share	0.51	0.59	Per Share	2.15
Year				Year			
Revenue	1,020.0	850.0	Revenue	1,500.0	1,450.0	Revenue	3,800.0
Profits	41.5	31.9	Profits	56.4	79.1	Profits	159.5
Per Share	2.15	1.82	Per Share	2.03	2.36	Per Share	2.41
Continental OH				Panhandle Eastern			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	Fourth Quarter	1977
Revenue	2,500.0	2,200.0	Revenue	319.0	283.0	Revenue	2,500.0
Profits	81.9	96.0	Profits	20.0	22.0	Profits	22.0
Per Share	0.77	0.89	Per Share	1.63	1.31	Per Share	0.77
Year				Year			
Revenue	9,100.0	8,400.0	Revenue	1,210.0	825.0	Revenue	8,100.0
Profits	380.5	456.2	Profits	106.0	88.0	Profits	380.5
Per Share	3.55	4.24	Per Share	6.06	5.58	Per Share	3.55
Duke Power				St. Paul Companies			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	Fourth Quarter	1977
Revenue	330.2	283.5	Revenue	347.7	328.5	Revenue	1,360.0
Profits	38.5	34.3	Profits	35.2	27.4	Profits	159.5
Per Share	0.60	0.59	Per Share	1.58	1.31	Per Share	2.41
Year				Year			
Revenue	1,360.0	1,110.0	Revenue	1,410.0	1,270.0	Revenue	5,200.0
Profits	159.5	138.7	Profits	134.3	85.5	Profits	520.0
Per Share	2.41	2.40	Per Share	6.40	4.24	Per Share	2.41
Brunswick				U.S. Industries			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	Fourth Quarter	1977
Revenue	256.7	228.7	Revenue	320.0	300.0	Revenue	256.7
Profits	9.2	10.6	Profits	10.0	2.4	Profits	9.2
Per Share	0.47	0.56	Per Share	0.29	0.05	Per Share	0.47
Year				Year			
Revenue	1,000.0	914.9	Revenue	1,300.0	1,300.0	Revenue	1,000.0
Profits	37.7	41.7	Profits	43.0	28.0	Profits	37.7
Per Share	1.87	2.21	Per Share	1.25	0.76	Per Share	1.87

**Airbus May Be About to Crack U.S. Market**

By Linda Grant

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 2.—Airbus Industrie, the European aircraft manufacturing consortium, is on the verge of cracking the U.S. aircraft market with a combination of three deals that could total \$1 billion by the end of 1978.

In the process, the French-West German-Spanish combine is raising a new threat to Lockheed Corp., which only recently emerged in relatively good health from its serious financial and business ailments of the early 1970s.

Success by the Europeans would cut Lockheed off from what would otherwise be significant potential customers for its L-1011 wide-bodied jetliner. And, in the view of some industry analysts, it would raise questions about the Burbank, Calif., company's future in the commercial aircraft business.

The drive by the Europeans has three immediate targets:

• Pacific Southwest Airlines of San Diego, the nation's biggest intrastate airline. The Los Angeles Times learned that PSA is negotiating final terms of a transaction to purchase three A-300 Airbus jetliners from the European concern.

• Allegheny Airlines of Washington, D.C., a big local-service line. Allegheny announced last week that it planned to acquire two A-300s if the Civil Aeronautics Board approves its application for a new low-fare service between Pittsburgh and Los Angeles, San Francisco and Denver.

• Eastern Air Lines of New York. This is the most critical element of the Europeans' three-pronged drive. It involves a massive package under which Eastern would buy 33 of the A-300s for \$800 million.

Depends on Eastern

Both PSA and Allegheny have made their proposed purchases contingent on successful conclusion of the sale to Eastern. They believe that Airbus Industrie's ability to service and maintain the aircraft in the United States depends on its winning a sizable contract, which the Eastern deal would represent.

Conclusion of that deal, it now appears, could be reached soon. According to industry sources, the A-300 is gaining a trial run in which Eastern has been using four of the craft on its New York-Florida run. The remaining

issues include such questions as financing terms.

The A-300, which is flown by 11 airlines around the world, offers the same technology as U.S. wide bodies, the L-1011, the McDonnell Douglas DC-10 and the Boeing 747. But it carries fewer passengers (about 235 rather than 300), is designed for medium-range rather than long hauls and is suited to high-density markets such as San Francisco to Los Angeles.

Because its thrust is delivered by two engines, as opposed to three or four for competitors, it cuts fuel consumption by as much as 25 per cent and is quieter.

If Airbus succeeds in landing the Eastern, PSA and Allegheny orders, it will represent the first significant breakthrough in world markets by European commercial-aircraft manufacturers.

Boeing and McDonnell Douglas have held a near-monopoly on commercial plane sales, with market shares of 55 per cent and

35 per cent, respectively. Lockheed, Airbus and a few small European manufacturers have split the remaining 10 per cent.

But the emergence of a vigorous new competitor could throw that market into disarray. Some U.S. aerospace executives believe the world can support only three manufacturers in the high-risk, capital-hungry business of commercial aircraft. If one must be displaced, Lockheed appears the most vulnerable.

McDonnell Douglas also may feel the impact of a vital new competitor. PSA has been weighing the merits of the A-300 against those of a new, stretched version of the DC-9, designated the Dash 80.

Would Hit Lockheed

If Eastern and PSA reach agreement with Airbus, Lockheed undoubtedly would feel the impact. Both airlines are talking with Airbus officials about help in selling or leasing the L-1011 TriStars they now own, should

they go through with an A-300 acquisition.

Eastern wants to sell 10 of its 29 L-1011s, the equivalent of a full year's production for Lockheed. Eastern's used planes probably would compete with new TriStars, at a time when Lockheed is trying to market a new version of the plane, the Dash 500 model. Though the TriStar has proved reliable, it is too large for many of Eastern's high-density, medium-range hauls.

PSA would like to sell two TriStars it acquired in 1974. The airline used them for only six months and when they proved uneconomical, retired them to the Arizona desert. Leases on the aircraft cost PSA \$4 million annually.

A PSA spokesman said that "we are not near to signing a contract with Airbus," but industry sources point out that aircraft transactions are usually carried out in stages that include first a letter of intent, then a contract.

(Los Angeles Times)

**Renewed Buying Supports Stock Prices**

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (IHT).—

Strength in transportation issues and takeover situations stirred enough buying interest in Wall Street today to help the stock market score a modest advance in busy trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 1.04 points at 775.38. It was ahead 3.29 points at 3 p.m.

Some 880 issues gained with about 506 lower, gainers led by 3-to-1 in early trading. Volume totaled 33.05 million shares, up from 32.24 million yesterday.

Also helping the market, analysts said, were strong January sales reported by most of the nation's major retail chains.

Some hesitation developed in the final hour ahead of the weekly Federal Reserve report on money supply.

After the close, the Federal Reserve Board of New York said basic money supply rose \$700 million in the latest statement week and the broader measure advanced \$1.2 billion.

The analysts, however, were not ready to predict that the market has cut the corner and is ready for a sustained climb.

"What we still fail to see is anything resembling aggressive buying beyond the takeover or special situation stocks," commented

Newton Zinder, analyst at E. F. Hutton & Co.

Investors remain concerned about the declining dollar abroad and the cloudy outlook for future corporate taxes, the analysts said.

Among transportation issues

attracting bids, Chessie System rose 1 5/8 to 35 1/4, Norfolk & Western 7/8 to 27 3/8, Burlington Northern 1/2 to 40 1/4 and Union Pacific 1/2 to 44.

Jos. Schlicht continued to be in the center of takeover speculation. The stock, which topped today's activities list, jumped 1 3/8 to 15 3/8, in spite of a fourth quarter loss.

Actively traded American Motors was unchanged at 4 1/4.

The company said yesterday it would consider a combination or merger with another company if the right offer came along.

Bausch & Lomb, the most prominent percentage gainer on the Big Board, soared 5 3/8 to 53 1/2, while Mark Controls, the top percentage loser, dropped 2 1/8 to 14 3/8.

Among major retailers, K-Mart, reporting a 17.8 per cent rise in January sales, picked up 1/8 to 25 and J.C. Penney was steady at 33 5/8 after reporting a 12.4 per cent jump in its sales.

Schering-plough was a prominent loser, down 2 3/4 to 28 1/2. The company posted lower fourth quarter earnings.

Prices were higher on the American Stock Exchange in moderate trading. The Amex index rose 0.23 to 123.80.

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France (air) ...	412.00	206.00	112.00	Singapore (air) ...	273.00	136.50	75.00
Germany (air) ...	2,790.00	1,395.00	700.00	S. America (air) ...	228.00	114.00	63.00
Greece (air) ...	273.00	136.50	75.00	Spain (air) ...	8,499.00	4,249.50	2,124.75
Hong Kong (air) ...	118.00	59.00	33.00	Spain (air) ...	228.00	114.00	63.00
Hungary (air) ...	228.00	114.00	63.00	Sri Lanka (air) ...	228.00	114.00	63.00
India (air) ...	72.00	36.00	20.00	Sweden (air) ...	441.00	220.50	121.00
Indonesia (air) ...	171.00	85.50	47.00	Switzerland (air) ...	228.00	114.00	63.00
Iran (air) ...	171.00	85.50	47.00	Thailand (air) ...	273.00	136.50	75.00
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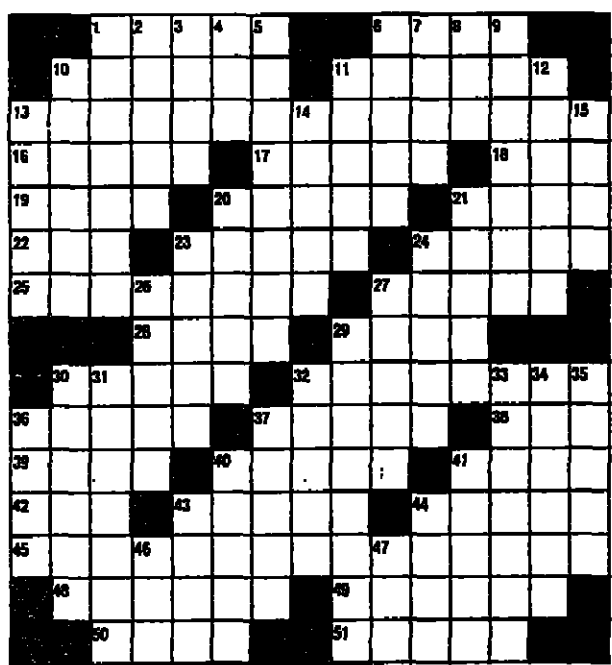
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Barrymore's  
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10 Jinx
- 11 Dido  
12 "Hey, there!"  
13 Metallic sound  
14 Rod of tonsils  
15 Oratory, e.g.  
20 "Bolshevik" man  
21 Fix  
22 "Thesaurus"  
23 man  
24 Mail units  
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machine  
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Thailand  
46 Nursery word  
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## WEATHER

ALGAEV	14	57	Clear
AMSTERDAM	1	24	Overcast
ANAKA	1	24	Clear
BARCELONA	15	55	Cloudy
BATON	15	55	Cloudy
BELGRADE	1	24	Variable
BELMONT	1	24	Overcast
BIRMINGHAM	1	24	Overcast
BUDAPEST	1	24	Overcast
CASABLANCA	1	24	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	1	24	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	1	24	Clear
DUBLIN	1	24	Clear
EDINBURGH	1	24	Clear
FLORENCE	1	24	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	1	24	Cloudy
GENOVA	1	24	Overcast
HELSINKI	1	24	Overcast
IRVING	1	24	Overcast
LAS PALMAS	1	24	Overcast
LONDON	1	24	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	1	24	Variable

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## ADVERTISING

February 2, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the day: (a) daily; (b) weekly; (c) monthly; (d) quarterly; (e) semi-annually; (f) annually; (g) bi-monthly; (h) bi-quarterly; (i) bi-annually; (j) tri-annually; (k) irregularly; (l) not available.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.		Other Funds	
(a) Eurobond	\$278.75	(19) Alexander Fund	\$5.50
(c) Combar	\$278.75	(20) Trilateral Int'l. Fd. (A&U)	\$2.68
(d) Global	\$278.75	Austral. Relief Fd.	\$2.68
(e) Global	\$278.75	(21) Capital Growth	\$1.00
BANQUE VAN RENST & CIE.		(22) Capital Growth	\$1.00
(a) CEF Fund	\$278.75	(23) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(c) Growth Fund	\$278.75	(24) Capital Fund	\$1.00
(d) Growth Fund	\$278.75	(25) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.		(26) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(a) Capital Int'l.	\$11.51	(27) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(b) Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$11.51	(28) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(c) Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$11.51	(29) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
CRESTUS STONER		(30) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(a) Action Suisse	\$278.75	(31) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(c) Action Suisse	\$278.75	(32) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(d) Action Suisse	\$278.75	(33) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(e) Action Suisse	\$278.75	(34) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(f) Action Suisse	\$278.75	(35) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(g) Action Suisse	\$278.75	(36) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(h) Action Suisse	\$278.75	(37) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(i) Action Suisse	\$278.75	(38) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(j) Action Suisse	\$278.75	(39) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(k) Action Suisse	\$278.75	(40) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(l) Action Suisse	\$278.75	(41) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(m) Action Suisse	\$278.75	(42) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(n) Action Suisse	\$278.75	(43) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(o) Action Suisse	\$278.75	(44) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(p) Action Suisse	\$278.75	(45) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(q) Action Suisse	\$278.75	(46) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(r) Action Suisse	\$278.75	(47) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(s) Action Suisse	\$278.75	(48) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(t) Action Suisse	\$278.75	(49) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(u) Action Suisse	\$278.75	(50) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(v) Action Suisse	\$278.75	(51) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(w) Action Suisse	\$278.75	(52) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(x) Action Suisse	\$278.75	(53) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(y) Action Suisse	\$278.75	(54) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(z) Action Suisse	\$278.75	(55) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT		(56) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(a) DIT Investment	\$278.75	(57) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(b) DIT Investment	\$278.75	(58) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(c) DIT Investment	\$278.75	(59) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(d) DIT Investment	\$278.75	(60) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(e) DIT Investment	\$278.75	(61) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(f) DIT Investment	\$278.75	(62) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(g) DIT Investment	\$278.75	(63) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(h) DIT Investment	\$278.75	(64) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(i) DIT Investment	\$278.75	(65) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(j) DIT Investment	\$278.75	(66) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(k) DIT Investment	\$278.75	(67) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(l) DIT Investment	\$278.75	(68) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(m) DIT Investment	\$278.75	(69) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(n) DIT Investment	\$278.75	(70) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(o) DIT Investment	\$278.75	(71) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(p) DIT Investment	\$278.75	(72) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(q) DIT Investment	\$278.75	(73) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(r) DIT Investment	\$278.75	(74) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(s) DIT Investment	\$278.75	(75) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(t) DIT Investment	\$278.75	(76) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(u) DIT Investment	\$278.75	(77) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(v) DIT Investment	\$278.75	(78) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(w) DIT Investment	\$278.75	(79) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(x) DIT Investment	\$278.75	(80) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(y) DIT Investment	\$278.75	(81) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(z) DIT Investment	\$278.75	(82) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
FIDELITY (BERMUDA)		(83) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(a) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(84) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(b) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(85) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(c) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(86) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(87) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(e) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(88) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(f) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(89) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(g) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(90) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(h) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(91) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(i) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(92) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(j) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(93) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(k) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(94) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(l) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(95) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(m) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(96) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(n) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(97) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(o) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(98) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(p) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(99) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(q) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(100) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(r) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(101) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(s) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(102) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(t) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(103) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(u) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(104) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(v) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(105) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(106) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(x) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(107) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(y) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(108) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(z) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(109) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(aa) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(110) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(ab) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(111) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(ac) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(112) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(ad) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(113) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(ae) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(114) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(af) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(115) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(ag) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(116) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(ah) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(117) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(ai) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(118) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(aj) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(119) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(ak) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(120) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(al) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(121) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(am) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(122) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(an) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(123) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(ao) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(124) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(ap) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(125) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(aq) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(126) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(ar) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(127) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(as) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(128) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(at) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(129) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(au) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(130) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(av) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(131) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(aw) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(132) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(ax) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(133) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(ay) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(134) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(az) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(135) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(ba) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(136) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(bb) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(137) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(bc) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(138) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(bd) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(139) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(be) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(140) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(bf) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(141) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(bg) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(142) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(bh) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(143) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(bi) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(144) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(bj) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(145) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(bk) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(146) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(bl) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(147) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(bm) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(148) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(bn) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(149) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(bo) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(150) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(bp) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(151) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(bq) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(152) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(br) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(153) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(bs) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(154) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(bt) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(155) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(bu) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(156) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(bv) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(157) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(bw) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(158) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(bx) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(159) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(by) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(160) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(bz) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(161) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(ca) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(162) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(cb) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(163) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(cc) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(164) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(cd) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(165) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(ce) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(166) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(cf) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(167) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(cg) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(168) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(ch) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(169) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(ci) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(170) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(cj) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(171) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(ck) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(172) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(cl) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(173) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(cm) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(174) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(cn) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(175) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(co) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(176) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(cp) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(177) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(cq) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(178) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(cr) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(179) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(cs) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(180) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(ct) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(181) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(cu) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(182) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(cv) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(183) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(cw) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(184) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(cx) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(185) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(cy) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(186) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(cz) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(187) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(da) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(188) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(db) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(189) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(dc) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(190) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(dd) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(191) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(de) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(192) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(df) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(193) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(dg) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(194) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(dh) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(195) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(di) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(196) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(dj) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(197) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(dk) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(198) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(dl) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(199) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(dm) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(200) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(dn) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(201) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(do) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(202) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(dp) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(203) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(dq) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(204) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(dr) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(205) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(ds) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(206) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(dt) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(207) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(du) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(208) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(dv) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(209) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(dw) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(210) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(dx) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(211) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(dy) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(212) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(dz) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(213) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(ea) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(214) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(eb) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(215) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(ec) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(216) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(ed) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(217) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(ee) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(218) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(ef) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(219) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(eg) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(220) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(eh) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(221) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(ei) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(222) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(ej) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(223) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(ek) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(224) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(el) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(225) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(em) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(226) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(en) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(227) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(eo) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(228) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(ep) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(229) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(eq) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(230) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(er) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(231) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(es) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(232) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(et) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(233) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(eu) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(234) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(ev) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(235) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(ew) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(236) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(ex) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(237) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(ey) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(238) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(ez) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(239) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(fa) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(240) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(fb) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(241) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(fc) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(242) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(fd) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(243) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(fe) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(244) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(ff) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(245) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(fg) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(246) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(fh) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(247) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(fi) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(248) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(fj) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(249) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(fk) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(250) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(fl) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(251) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(fm) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(252) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(fn) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(253) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(fo) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(254) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(fp) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(255) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(fq) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(256) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(fr) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(257) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(fs) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(258) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(ft) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(259) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(fu) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(260) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(fv) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(261) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(fw) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(262) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(fx) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(263) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(fy) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(264) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(fz) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(265) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(ga) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(266) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(gb) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(267) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(gc) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(268) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(gd) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(269) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(ge) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(270) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(gf) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(271) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(gg) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(272) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(gh) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(273) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(gi) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(274) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(gj) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(275) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(gk) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(276) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(gl) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(277) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(gm) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(278) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(gn) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(279) Global Growth Fund	\$1.00
(go) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$278.75	(280) Global Growth Fund	







